"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,666—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1899.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

LIBRARY OF THE BOMB BRAN OF T ASIA ROY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th July.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. C. Weston	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. BALLARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4029	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7598	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	22nd "
* CLYDE	4029	C. T. Denny	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th July, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,140	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,600	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,500	7th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,625	7th Oct., 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,050	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via rivette, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,035	22nd July 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 7, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,235	.....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,337	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,320	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,222	Roquier	12th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SALAZIE	4,235	Negie	26th July, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, but from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 13th July, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on 5th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 14th July.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 15th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th July, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
BORMIDA	G. P[illegible]a	3,000	18th July, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—
Intermediate Class only ..... Rs. 330.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—Strictly within three months, Rs. 510; six months, Rs. 561; nine months, Rs. 612.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

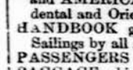
S.S. "Ico. BALDUINO," Tons 5,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 15th July, 1899.

Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22 June, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	23	10
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Curl	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	13

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilleto" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	3

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and prompt dude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
PHOTOGRAPHIC FRAMES,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC SCREENS.
WRITING CASES,
WRITING DESKS,
WRITING CABINETS.
SILVER-MOUNTED PURSES,
POCKET BOOKS.
LETTER AND CARD CASES.
SMOKERS' GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CABINETS TABLES.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE BOXES AND CASES.
JEWEL AND DRESSING CASES.
HAND BAGS. FITTED BAGS. FANS.
COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED LISTS ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP'S CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL, GENERAL AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

THE LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE STOCK of modern appliances in India.

The Company will forward their ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE to Buyers and give SPECIAL QUOTATIONS or COMPLETE ESTIMATES, if required.

KEMP & CO., LD., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL
AT
POONA.

MARCKS & CO., LD., beg to notify that the POONA BRANCH of their Business will be REMOVED on or about the 15th July, from No. 11, Arsenal Road

TO NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE NAPIER HOTEL.

The NEW SHOW ROOMS being MORE COMMODIOUS, BETTER LIGHTED and BETTER SUITED for arrangement of Stock than the present premises,

MARCKS and Co., Ld., can assure their Patrons and the Public of a display of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, PLATE, PIANOFORTES, BICYCLES, &c.,

such as has never been made in Poona.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES.
PREPARED FROM DR. GARROD'S FORMULA.

These Lozenges are invaluable for preventing and removing Boils and Skin Diseases they are also used with advantage for correcting Disorders of the Liver and Constipation, and have a beneficial effect on Gouty and Rheumatic Patients. The Lozenges should be taken once or twice a day for a lengthened period, as their action should be gradual and persistent.

Per Bottle, As. 12.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	"	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	13
SOUCHONG	"	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Establish 1887
TEA MERCHANTS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native tates will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES : Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES :
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

THE
"GREATER BRITAIN"
EXHIBITION,
LONDON.

IMPORTANT WHISKY CONTRACT.

"P & O"

SECURED CONTRACT IN COMPETITON WITH OVER 20 FIRMS.

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied to GREATER BRITAIN.

SOLE AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MEN OF ACTION.
Each—Rs. 1-14.

Clive. by Colonel Sir Charles Wilson.
Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde). By Archibald Forbes.
Cook, Capt. By Sir W. Besant.
Dampier.—By W. Clark Russell.
Drake. By Julian Corbett.
Dundonald. By the Hon. J. W. Fortescue.
Gordon, General. By Colonel Sir William Butler.
Hastings, Warren. By Sir A. Lyall.
Havelock, Sir Henry. By A. Forbes.
Henry V. By the Rev. A. J. Church.
Lawrence, Lord. By Sir Richard Temple.
Livingstone. By Thomas Hughes.
Monk. By Julian Corbett.
Montrose. By Mowbray Morris.
Napier, Sir Charles. By Colonel Sir Wiliam Butler.
Nelson. By Professor John Knox Laughton, Royal Naval College, Greenwich.
Peterborough. By W. Stebbing.
Rodney. By David Hannay.
Strafford. By H. D. Traill.
Warwick, the King Maker. By C. W. Oman.
Wellington. By George Hooper.
Wolfe. By A. G. Bradley.

TWELVE ENGLISH STATESMEN.
Edited by JOHN MORLEY. Each Rs. 1-14.

William the Conqueror. By Edward A. Freeman, D. C.L., LL.D.
Henry II. By Mrs. J. R. Green.
Edward I. By T. F. Tout, M.A., Professor of History, the Owen's College, Manchester.
Henry VII. By James Gairdner.
Cardinal Wolsey. By Bishop Creighton.
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Pitt. By Lord Rosebery.
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FOREIGN STATESMEN.

A SERIES OF LIVES OF EMINENT STATESMEN, ON THE SAME PLAN AS THE SERIES OF "TWELVE ENGLISH STATESMEN."

Edited by Professor BURY, Trinity College, Dublin.....each 1 14 0

Charles the Great. By Thomas Hodgkin D. C. L.
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William the Silent. By Frederic Harrison.
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Mirabeau, By P. F. Willert, M. A., Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford.
Cavour. By the Countess Martinengo Cesaresco.

OTHERS TO FOLLOW.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay intend to issue PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 35 Lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan the Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 11 Lakhs for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 24 lakhs tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holders in 1950, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of amount tendered to be disposited on application,
And the balance on or before SATURDAY, the 16th September 1899, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire), on Monday, 21st August 1899, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th July 1899.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.
FORM OF TENDER.

I.....
hereby tender for Rupees.....
of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees.....
Annas.....for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees.....
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 16th September 1899.

I require the amount in
Debentures of Rupees.....each.
(Signature).....
(Address).....

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Re-gilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

WATERPROOFS.—NEW STOCK now ready. Inverness Capes and Regulation cloaks, Covert or Chesterfield Coats in Drab Rain Proof Cloth. A Fresh Stock of UMBRELLAS, from Rs. 10-8 each, splendid value. —ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

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RARE OPPORTUNITY.—From TO-DAY our remaining Stock of Purses, Cigar Cases, Venkenires, and Sundry Goods for half the Price. Secure while you can, at SHROFF BROTHERS.

OUR PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Royal Orange Pekoe Dust, Re. 1. Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 14. Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 12. Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, Ags. 10. And Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 8 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA & Co. Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, Established 1887.

JABORANDI HAIR OIL.—This is an elegant preparation for rendering the Hair soft and glossy and preventing it from falling off. Prepared only by LINDON & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation.—Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

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TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Ridge Road.—Apply to Messrs. A BHICAJI, Jewellers Apollo Bunder.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneogopaul Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Rs. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BYCULLA.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Shamjibhai Akhai, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land, situate at Byculla, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 930 square yards or thereabouts, and now or formerly assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Ward No. 3425, and Street No. 1, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north side by Shepherd's Road, on the south by the Jew's Cemetery, on the west by Clare Road, and on the east by other property of the Trustees of Shepherd's Trust, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PATAKWADY, KITCHEN GARDEN LANE.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Gopal Raghoba Parker, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Vithabai, widow of Fakir Sakharam Thatker, and Wasudev Kashinath Patel, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kitchen Garden Lane, in Patakwadi, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C. Ward No. 1183, and Street Nos. 17 and 18, containing by admeasurement one hundred yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east, by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the house of Baiooba Raghoba Bhesale, on or towards the north by the public passage called Patakwadi Cross Lane, and on or towards the south by the property of Naran Luxmidas Lohar, and which said land, hereditaments, and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vithabai and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT AMBOLEE NEAR ANDHERI.

On FRIDAY, the 14th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Ruttonjee Dosabhoy Karani, under the power of sale reserved to her under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd November, 1898, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant Government land or ground situate in the village of Ambolee, in the Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the registration sub-district of Thana containing by admeasurement ten acres and sixteen hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by ground bearing Survey No. 111, on or towards the east by ground bearing Survey No. 111, on or towards the south by the public road leading to Andheri Railway Station, and on or towards the west by ground being a portion of the plot of ground bearing Survey Nos. 114 and 113, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor, and the said land is registered and bears Survey Nos. 93, 114, and 113 in the Revenue-Survey Records of the Collector of Thana.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT AMBOLEE NEAR ANDHERI.

On FRIDAY, the 14th inst, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Ruttonjee Dosabhoy Karani, under the power of sale reserved to her under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd November, 1898, the following property:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of vacant Government land or ground, situate in the village of Ambolee, in the Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the registration sub-district of Thana, containing by admeasurement ten acres and one hundred square yards or thereabouts, and which is made up by land bearing Survey No. 112 and portions of Survey Nos. 113 and 114, and is bounded on the north by Survey No. 11, on or towards the east by Survey Nos. 111 and 114, on or towards the south by public road leading to Andheri Station and Survey No. 104, and on or towards the west by Survey No.—

Secondly.—All those several pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground, situate at Ambolee, near Andheri, in Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration sub-district of Thana, the particulars whereof are as follows:—

Survey No.	Acres.	Gunthas.
104	1	14
105	1	21
106	1	24
107	1	20
108	1	7
		84

In all three acres and four gunthas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 15th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

1 Leather portmanteau, trunk and tiffin basket.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong dog-cart in very good order.
1 high caste grey arab, 15 hands, very quiet in harness and fast.
1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 strong Bay Waler gelaing 15 hands, 5 years, very quiet, goes in single and double harness.
1 Bay Australian horse, 10 years, 15-1 hands, goes in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VICTORIA MILL.

Under instructions from the liquidators of the Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August, 1899, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, in one lot, at their Auction Rooms, 22 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the following pieces of freehold and leasehold land, buildings, machinery, and all other accessories thereto, including yarn and cotton in process.

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of freehold and leasehold land or ground situate at Dammer Lane, near Gamdevi, in Girgaum, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 21,399 square yards or thereabouts (of which 20,520 square yards are leasehold and 879 square yards are freehold), together with all mill buildings and other erections standing thereon, and the mill machinery now lying and fixed thereon.

The machinery, etc., consists, among others, of 1 pair horizontal compound condencing engines, now indicating about 425 I. H. P., by Hick Hargreaves and Co., three Lancashire steel boilers of 95 lbs. pressure per square inch, by Hick Hargreaves and Co., manual fire engine and donkey pumps, mechanic shop machinery and tool, Willow Exhaust and Cotton Scutching lap machines, carding engines, drawing, slubbing, intermediate, and roving frames, some by Platt Brothers, some by John Hetherington and Sons, some by Junction Iron Works, ring frames by Brooks and Doxey and Platt Brothers, also mules by Platt Brothers and Macgregor, bundling and hydraulic presses, iron tanks, bobbin and cop reels, fire service, and other accessories, etc., etc.

The mill consists of about 14,416 spindles in all, and they are in working order.

Full particulars can be learnt from the printed particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be had from the office of the Company's liquidators, 21, Hornby Row, Fort, or from the undersigned,

BENNETT & Co,

Bombay, 12th July, 1899.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE of Spinning and Preparatory Machinery by Messrs. Brooks and Doxey (Late Mr. Samuel Brooks) and Mr. Elijah Ashworth (Late Messrs. Ashworth Brothers), of Manchester.

By the order of those concerned and on account and at the risk of the Diamond Mills, Ld., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on SATURDAY the 19th day of July 1899, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder at the Prince's Docks Warehouses Nos. 1 and 2 the following Machinery, viz:—

10 Ashworth's Patent Non-Flexible Band Revolving Flat Carding Engines 37" wide on wire.
3 Single Roller and Clearer cards 40" on wire.
6 Improved Drawing Frames 1 Head or 8 Deliveries each.
4 Improved Slubbing Frames containing 90 spindles each.
1 Improved Intermediate Frames containing 125 spindles each.
10 Improved Roving Frames containing 160 spindles each, Gauge.
18 Twist Ring Spinning Frames containing 312 spindles each 2"-8". 1 5-8" diameter, rings and 5" Lift.

A deposit of 25 per cent. shall be paid by the Purchaser as soon as the lot is knocked down to the purchaser and the Balance shall be paid and the machinery cleared away within three days.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, Solicitors, at their office No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th July, 1899.

A QUARTER OF A MILLION VOLUMES.

ON the 23rd of last March, "The Times" Reprint of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (Ninth Edition) was first offered to the public. Since that time more than ten thousand copies of the work—more than 250,000 folio volumes—have been delivered to purchasers in the United Kingdom, in addition to the considerable number of copies sent to the Continent, to India, and South Africa.

It may be well, in this connection, to anticipate one or two queries which may naturally present themselves to the reader's mind.

1. The ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" will not be replaced by a tenth edition for many years to come. No steps have as yet been taken towards the preparation of a tenth edition, and the purchaser of the present edition need have no fear that he will soon see it surpassed or displaced. It is a book that one may buy for the use of the rising generation. The child who is learning to read this year—who cons, grave-eyed, the mysterious abbreviations on the backs of the volumes; A.—ANA., ANA—ATH., ATH—BOI., and on to URA—ZYT.—will begin to read the articles which deal with birds and beasts and balloons and diving bells, before he goes to school And as he rubs his way through his school life, using the volumes more and more each year, and in course of time goes, perhaps, to a University or a technical college, he will find no library of reference that will take the place of this same ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

2. The announcement that the present sale of "The Times" Reprint of the Ninth Edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is temporary does not, of course, imply that the "Encyclopædia Britannica" will be out of print for years to come—that it will become a collector's rarity. It has never been out of print—or never for more than a very brief period—since the first edition appeared in 1771. It will in all human probability be sold, in one form or another, as long as the English language is used, as long as the race survives; perhaps, a hundred years hence, in a hundred volumes instead of twenty-five.

The situation is briefly this:—

It is useless to wait for a tenth edition. The ninth edition, if it is purchased to-day will have yielded, year after year, a handsome return upon the investment of Rs. 280, before there is any possibility of a tenth edition.

It is useless to wait for a lower price. The "Encyclopædia Britannica" will cost more, not less.

In the public mind there exists an impression, which years of advertising could hardly eradicate, that the "Encyclopædia" is a cost work; that unless a man can afford to draw a cheque for forty or fifty pounds, he had better not think of buying it. The following table of prices shows, on the other hand, what Rs. 20 will do.

The prices and terms upon which "The Times" Reprint of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is offered to subscribers in India may be learned by application to the office in Calcutta, 5A, Dalhousie Square. Specimen Volumes may be examined at that address and orders booked.

FREE BY POST.—For the convenience of those who desire fuller information in regard of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" a pamphlet has been prepared, containing specimen pages and brief extracts from the work. This pamphlet will be sent, post free, upon application.

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J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Phiroz Building, Apollo Bunder, above Messrs. Knight, Weymouth & Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, first rate grand cottage piano by Soundy, bicycle, table ornaments, pictures, wingproof lamps, carpets, &c., the property of W. WINIKER, Esq., of the Imperial German Consulate, proceeding home.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., the stock in trade and effects of the late Bora Abdoolay Abdool Hoosein, consisting of lithographic press, lithographic stones, Persian and Urdu school books, glass door cupboards book-shelves, stools, tables, sewing machine stand etc.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT WADALLA, NEAR MATOONGA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Barrick Kessow Thakore and with the concurrence of Andrew Santiago Serrao, the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., the following landed properties, viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece of Toka ground, containing 209 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 46, new No. 1832, and new survey No. 11-1080, and bounded on the east, by the ground of Antonia Far, on the west and south, by the ground of Jacinto John Barretto, and on the north, by the ground of Antonio Fereira.

Secondly.—All that piece of Toka ground, containing 45 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 46, new No. B-1419, and new survey No. 1-1088, and bounded on the east, by the ground of Jacinto John Barretto, on the west, by the ground of Ladkibai, on the north, by the ground of Maria Agri, and on the south, by a bandh.

Thirdly.—All that piece of Toka ground, containing 584 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 46, new No. B-1479, and new survey Nos. 106, 137, and bounded on the east, by the vacant ground of Baboo Hurry, on the west, by a passage or gowan, on the north, by the ground of Govind Cama Thakoor, and on the south, by the house of Vithoo Namaji, and partly by the ground of Damajee Budhajee Patel, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under F Ward No. 3561, and Street No. 802, and which said properties firstly, secondly and thirdly described, are situated at Wadalla, near Matoonga, in the registration sub-district of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BORAH BAZAAR STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWford & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagor, Bai Bhicajee, widow of Jamsetjee Cooverjee Ghadially, and also on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Sorabjee Jamsetjee Ghadially in presence of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of October, 1894, the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 236 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 437, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 10, situate at and fronting on the west side of Borah Bazaar Street, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded on the east, by the Borah Bazaar Street, on the west, by a sweeper's passage, belonging to the premises, on the north, by Hanuman Lane, and on the south, by the house of Nowroji Nuserwanji Kaka, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the mortgagors and now in the possession of the mortgagee, Nowroji Framji Makeshatana.

For further particulars and conditions of the sale, applications may be made to Messrs, Little and Co., Solicitors, for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN KHATERALI LANE NOW KNOWN AS CHAMPAWADI, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, under instructions of the mortgagee, Bez Mahomed Hajee Aga Rahiman, sell the property described below by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of July, 1899, at 4 p.m., on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Vithaldass Ramdass, the heirs of the late Tricumdass Ramdass and Radhabai widow of Narandas Ramdass. Such sale will be made in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under a certain Indenture of morigage, dated the 10th June, 1898.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. Little and Co., at their office in the Old Secretariat Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure together, with the buildings standing thereon,

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 15th of July 1899, the Timings of some of the THROUGH and LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway system will be altered.

For details see the published TIME-TABLES and NOTICE exhibited at stations and also the Company's COACHING GUIDE in force from the 15th of July, 1899.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 10th of July, 1899.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the IMPROVEMENT of the CITY of BOMBAY, will be prepared, on and after the 15th instant, to receive APPLICATIONS for BUILDING LEASES for sites on the WELLINGTON LINES PLOT, ESPLANADE, Bombay.

A plan of the sites may be seen and printed forms of application obtained on and after the 4th July, 1899, by applying at the office of the Engineer of the Board, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

By Order,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Albert Buildings, Bombay, 3rd July, 1899.

NOTICE.

SEVERAL PUPILS of ours REPRESENT themselves as OUR REPRESENTATIVES. WE WARN the PUBLIC against IMPOSTERS.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO.

14th June, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

A VACANCY EXISTS in the RANGOON PILOT SERVICE. Candidates must be over 23 years and under 35 years of age, and must possess a master's certificate of the Board of Trade, or a Colonial Master's certificate to which the provisions of 32 and 33 Victoria, Chapter II, have been made applicable. Applications, which must be accompanied by a Medical Certificate from a Civil Surgeon as to physical fitness, especially as regards eyesight, and by certificates of service, and as to intelligence, good conduct and sobriety will be received by the undersigned up to 31st August, 1899.

The successful candidate will have to serve as a probationer on board the pilot vessel for a period of six months, on a salary of Rs. 150 a month, without extra allowance of any kind. After that period, if the Port Commissioners are satisfied with the probationer's conduct, he will be examined as to his fitness for, and, if successful, will receive a 4th grade (15 feet) license. After one year's service in that grade, he will be examined for, and if successful, will receive a 3rd grade (18 feet) license, and after 2 years service in that grade, he will be examined for and, if successful, will receive a 2nd grade (21 feet) license, and after 2 years satisfactory service in the 2nd grade, he will be promoted to the 4th subgrade of the 1st or full draft grade on a vacancy occurring.

Candidates who have already applied for the appointment are invited to apply again, and must fully agree to the terms of this advertisement.

J. D. DEANE,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.

PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... .. 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 1-27m., 1-49a. Low water, 7-4m., 8-1a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports.

ABSCONDED FROM THE FOUNDLING HOME.—Sister Octovie, in charge of St. Joseph's Foundling Home, Mazagon Road, reported to the police, on Monday afternoon, that a Hindu boy, named Gunpat, ran away from the institution by getting out from under the entrance gate.

DROWNED IN A POND.—A Coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at Haines Road, on view of the body of Chandbee, a Mahomedan girl, aged five years. The deceased was the daughter of one Jungiee Hoosein, a sharpener of knives, and resided with her parents at Haines Road. On Monday afternoon, Chandbee, after having had her meal, went out of the hut to play, and while rambling near a pond close to her house, she fell in and was drowned. Her father, who had been sleeping in the hut, awoke at 3-30 p.m., and finding his daughter, not in the hut, searched for her and found her body in the pond. He placed her in a gharry and took her to J. J. Hospital, where the House Surgeon pronounced her to be dead. The father thereupon conveyed the body back home. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death from drowning.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A GRAIN GODOWN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Bhowanishankar, Jaishanker, a labourer, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased was employed in a grain godown, belonging to Thakersee Jadowji, at Surat Street, Mandvie. On Monday morning, Bhowanishanker and three other labourers were engaged in filling bags with jowari in the godown, when a tier of twenty-five or thirty bags of wheat, near which the labourers were working, suddenly gave way and fell on them. The injured labourers were extricated and despatched to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Here on examination the deceased was found to be suffering from fracture of the spine. He was detained under treatment, while the other labourers were allowed to go home after being attended to. Deceased was unable to stand and had lost all power over his limbs. His condition grew worse, and he died on Monday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Jury.

WAS IT AN ACCIDENT OR SUICIDE?—An inquiry was held, yesterday afternoon, at Dhunji Street, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, regarding the death of Banoobai, a married Parsee girl, aged seventeen or eighteen years. The deceased resided with her husband, Framji Pestonji Daroovalla, a carpenter, employed in the G. I. P. Railway workshops at Byculla. Deceased's father, Hormusji Bhimjibhoy Master, a guard in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, deposed that he received from his daughter, about two days ago, a letter, in which she complained of her husband's ill-treatment, and asked him to take pity on his miserable daughter. The husband in his evidence repudiated the statement made by his father-in-law. He said that since his marriage with the deceased, about eighteen months ago, he and his wife had been living happily together. He never ill-treated her beyond slapping her once on the face for disobeying his orders. On Monday deceased took her food and was cheerful. Yesterday morning she did all household work and prepared tea for him. About 9 o'clock she went to put some clothes to dry on a bamboo, suspended outside the window at the rear of the house, and while doing so, she lost her balance and fell down into the yard, a distance of about fifty feet, and was killed on the spot. The husband denied that the letter produced by the father-in-law was in the deceased's own handwriting. He denied having ever kicked his wife or beat her with his fist. Being asked by the Coroner whether he was on bad terms with his father-in-law, witness replied that, though he was married eighteen months ago, he had not seen him in his life. (Laughter.) The father-in-law was not present even at the wedding. The Jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of accidental death.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.—A deputation of some of the shareholders of the mills waited at noon, yesterday, upon Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit and Bai Awabai Framjee Petit, the agents of the mill, to induce them not to carry out their intention to put the company into liquidation, but to place the management in the hands of experienced persons with Mr. J. N. Tata at their head. Mr. Jeejeebhoy, in reply to the representation made to him on behalf of the shareholders, said he would be glad if Mr. Tata took the mill in his sole control, and he would wait for two or three years more to recover the money he had advanced to the mill. Mr. Tata could mortgage the mill till he paid the debt and give his security at the bank for the money advanced to the mill by the bank on his (Mr. Jijibhoy's) security. Mr. Tata's security would be accepted by the bank without the least hesitation. But it was not to the interest of the shareholders to work the mill as it has been working. That course, if adopted, would lead to further losses. The shareholders thought that Mr. Tata would manage the mill so successfully as to make it a paying concern. It was not possible under the present financial circumstances for the mill to do so. Under the circumstances he was not prepared to co-operate with Mr. Tata, but was willing give up the sole management to that gentleman. He charged only six per cent. for the money he had advanced the mill, while the rate of interest was as high as twelve per cent. Bai Avabai endorsed the views expressed by her son, and added that she was also willing, if Mr. Tata took up the concern. It was impossible that the agents could be responsible to the bank while Mr. Tata managed the mill. The deputation then withdrew.

THE NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The third annual Jasan ceremony of the Parsee members of the Native General Library was held, on Saturday, at the Allbless Baugh. The ceremony commenced at 4-30 p.m., and Mr. H. M. Master, the librarian, and other members of the Mobed class took an active part, while the other members offered prayers and witnessed the ceremony. The ceremony was over at 6 p.m., and the members then adjourned to the other hall, where Mr. K. R. Cama delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on Jasan gatherings. Preliminary to the dinner, light refreshments were partaken of, and the whole assembly, numbering about 150 members, sat down to a sumptuous dinner, under the chairmanship of Mr. K. R. Cama. Mr. E. N. Dubash proposed the toast of the Queen and the Royal family, and advised the audience to continue to display their loyalty to the throne, for which they were second to no community. Dr. Jalejar Rustomjee highly eulogized the indefatigable labours of the four honorary joint secretaries and treasurers, Messrs. Hormusji Dhunjibhoy Gazdar, Bezonji Rattanji Kotewal, Mervanji Shapoorji Surti, and Sorabji Khurshedji Merchant, who so successfully carried out the day's entertainment, and proposed a special vote of thanks for them, which was carried with acclamation. The chairman, Mr. K. R. Cama, then, in his usual felicitious terms, advised his coreligionists to continue to love each other, to work in harmony, and to be steadfast in their loyalty to the throne. Mr. H. M. Master, the librarian, and the other gentlemen who assisted in the ceremony were thanked for. Finally, the honorary secretary and treasurer, Mr. Hormusji Dhunjibhoy Gazdar, proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried with acclamation, and the proceedings terminated at a late hour in the night.

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES') ASSOCIATION.

As announced the above Association celebrated the Titular Feast of their Patroness on Sunday last, the 9th Instant, at the Cathedral of "Our Lady of Hope," Kalbadevi, when his Grace Dr. Dalhoff, S.J., said Holy Mass for the Associates and their poor, and preached a sermon wherein he alluded to the life of St. Isabel and how she, though a great princess, spent her life for the poor. In the poor she saw Christ, Our Lord, and for Christ's sake she took up their needs and wants, and supplied them. He exhorted the Members of the Association to try and work in the same spirit and in doing so, he said, they would not only be assisting the poor, but would be sanctifying themselves. By their labours, by their sacrifice of time and money, they would be benefiting the poor and God would bless them for it. At the conclusion of the religious services, the annual general meeting of the Society was held in the Parochial Hall of the Cathedral, at which his Grace presided. There were also present the Very Revd. M. A. Fonseca, Revd. Father De Cruz and a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. From the reports read from the various circles of the Association, it was shown that the Society collected in the past year the sum of Rs. 5,800 from Donations Subscription and other sources; whilst it disbursed Rs. 4,600 in cash allowances, rice, fuel, school-fees, X'mas dinners, clothing, house rent, &c. The Society works solely for the good of the poorest women, widows and orphans, scattered throughout the length and breadth of the Island of Bombay, irrespective of caste, creed and colour, doing good to the needy wherever it is found for Christ's sake. The Managing Committee of the respective circles expressed their hearty thanks to the numerous benefactors and supporters who had helped them so materially, and had assisted them to accomplish so much good. His Grace having addressed the assembly on the past and the future working of the Society gave them his blessing and the meeting dispersed.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the Criminal Sessions, yesterday.

WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE JURISDICTION?

With reference to the case of Jeevee, woman, who was charged with kidnapping a minor girl at Kolar in a Native State and bringing her to Bombay for the purpose of getting her married against her will, which was mentioned on the previous day by Mr. Mir Aun Ali, the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, addressing his lordship, said the point had been raised whether this Court had jurisdiction to try this case. Referring to section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the learned Advocate said the question was whether the offence of kidnapping was committed in British India. Some light would be thrown on the matter by the illustration to section 179a.

The Chief Justice said that illustration applied to a case where a man received an injury in France and died in England.

Mr. Scott said he thought kidnapping could be placed on the same footing; the detention ensued in consequence of the kidnapping.

The Chief Justice said there was no question of force.

Mr. Scott said as there was no force, he could not argue that it was a continuing offence.

A *nolle prosequie* was, therefore, entered in the case; and the prisoner was discharged.

A SPECIAL JURY OR COMMON?

Mr. Anderson asked that the forged hundees case against Maneklal Ghellabhoy and others be tried before a special jury. In one case they had the moonim for trial; in the other they had the prime conspirators, and the evidence would be a little more complicated. It would be an important case from a commercial point of view. The accused were defended by separate counsel and the case would be fought out very strenuously. It was complicated in its details; and a special jury would be better able to grasp them.

Mr. Sanjana, who appeared for accused No. 3, objected to a trial before a special jury, for which, he said, there was no necessity.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, for accused No. 2, said any jury would be a good jury for his client; but in the circumstances of the case, he saw no necessity for a special jury. There was nothing extraordinary in the details of the case.

The Chief Justice said that under the circumstances of the case, he did not think he should order a trial before a special jury.

A HINT FROM THE BENCH.

The Chief Justice, addressing Mr. Anderson, who appears for the prosecution in the forged hundees case, said he had read the charges in the case against Maneckal Ghellabhoy and others. There were separate offences against one or other of the prisoners; and all the prisoners were not concerned in each separate offence; so that his lordship said he was not quite clear that section 239 might not be in the way of the learned counsel. His lordship threw out this hint for the learned counsel to consider whether, instead of one trial, there might not be two or three.

A MOONIM CHARGED WITH USING FORGED HUNDEES.

Mohunlal Kissonlal, formerly a moonim to a Marwaree firm, was charged with having, on the 13th March last, abetted Maneklal Ghellabhoy and others in using as genuine a forged hundee for Rs. 2,500, which was used in consequence of his abetment. He was further charged with a similar offence on the 24th March last in respect of a hundee for Rs. 8,000; and with a similar offence on the 6th April last in respect of a hundee for Rs. 10,000, the three forged hundees being drawn on the firm of Ramnarayan Buldeodas, of which he was the moonim, Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Hugh Sealy, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was not represented.

The Chief Justice: Is there any appearance for the prisoner?

Prisoner: My ornaments have been taken charge of by the Magistrate. I want to engage counsel.

The Chief Justice: You may engage any counsel you like.

Prisoner: I leave the matter to your lordship (a laugh). I want to be defended by Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Davar, or Mr. Anderson.

The Chief Justice: If you like to engage Mr. Macpherson, you may do so, I cannot do it for you. (laughter.)

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The prisoner was the moonim of the firm of Ramnarayan Buldeodas at the time the transactions took place, in respect of which the charges were laid against him. Those charges were laid in respect of three separate hundees, or native bills of exchange for Rs. 2,500, Rs. 8,000, and Rs. 10,000, all of them drawn upon his firm of Ramnarayan Buldeodas by various persons up-country; and the prisoner was charged with abetting Maneklal Ghellabhoy and others in fraudulently using as genuine the three forged hundees. The story which the prosecution wanted to place before the jury was this. The firm of Ramnarayan Buldeodas had various other firms connected with it, some of which were branch firms, while others were connected with the firm as agents, but owned by different proprietors. The prisoner really entered into a conspiracy with Maneklal and others, who were not now before the jury, to defraud his masters of the amounts of the hundees. The intention of the conspirators was to get genuine hundees drawn on the firm of Ramnarayen, to get copies made of them, and then to present those forged hundees to the firm for payment. It was for the prisoner, as moonim, to pass those forged hundees as genuine, then to hand them over to the cashier and other subordinates for payment. In those hundees the name of the payee was left blank; and it was, therefore, within the discretion of the accused, as the moonim, to decide whether the hundee should be accepted not. According to the usual practice the person in whose favour the hundee was drawn presented it at the office of the firm, gave the name of the payee, and mentioned where his place of business was situated. After the firm had made due enquiries regarding the payee, a servant of the firm went to the other place indicated, paid the money, and got back the hundee which remained with the firm which paid it. But how was the person, to whom the hundee was presented, to know whether the payee was a *bona fide* one or not? The usual practice was that the firm which drew the hundee sent a letter of advice for protecting the firm on whom it was drawn. After the money had been paid, it was also the practice to advise the drawing firm that such and such hundee had been presented and paid. If there was any fraud in the transaction, it would be detected at once, for the up-country firm would say "we never drew such and such a hundee; and you have been cheated." It would be, said the learned counsel, proved up to the hilt that the three hundees drawn on the firm of Ramnarayen Buldeodas were forged. Behind that was the question, Did the prisoner know that the hundees were forged? The law allowed the learned counsel to say that these three hundees were part of a series of some fourteen hundees of the aggregate value of about Rs. 63,000, that were forged by the conspirators. The prosecution could only proceed in respect of three charges at a time; and the other charges had to be abandoned by them. The jury would see on the evidence that, in these cases, there was no letter of advice with respect to the hundees, which there should have been if they were genuine. Nor were there the usual letters after payment of the hundees. In reference to the hundee for Rs. 10,000, there was a letter of advice; but, said the learned counsel, it was a forged one. On the 4th April last, one Premsookh, the nephew of an old proprietor of the firm of Ramnarayen Baldeodas, who, owing to the weak state of his health, had been living at Malad, went to the firm's place of business when the hundee for Rs. 10,000 was presented. Premsookh enquired whether a letter of advice had been received, and was informed that it had not. On Premsookh mentioning the matter to the old proprietor, at Malad, he caused a telegram to be written to Ajmere with a view to enquire if there was such a firm as that mentioned in the hundee. Accused who got hold of the telegram, somehow, directed it to Asuriasar. The delay which occurred had favoured the prisoner's design. There came a forged letter of advice from Ajmere that the hundee for Rs. 10,000 had been drawn. The old proprietor of the firm, by name Jamnadas, who was living at Malad, attended very little to the bussiness owing to his illness. His son came and saw his father at Malad. Jamnadas died, and his son Joharimal, owing to the funeral rites and ceremonies he had to perform for about a fortnight could not attend to his father's business. One Bansilial, who had accompanied Joharimuli to Bombay, and happened one day to be at the firm's place of business, saw the accused removing some papers, the telegram and other documents connected with the hundee for Rs. 10,000. The accused was stopped from making away with those papers. He got frightened and absconded from Bombay. Joharimull went to the firm's place on the 1st May and made enquiries, with the result that 13 or 14 forged hundees were discovered to have been paid by the prisoner. Accused, who was found at Nassik, was induced to come down as far as Dadar, but would not proceed further and absconded. From information given by the accused, Maneklal was arrested; and he pointed out the accused Bapujee, who was passing by at the time. In Bapujee's house were found all the materials for the forgery of the hundees and the draft letter of advice regarding the forged hundee for Rs. 10,000. Subsequently all the accused in the forgery were taken before the magistrate, when the present prisoner voluntarily went into the witness-box and narrated the whole of the circumstances connected with the forgeries. The learned counsel would place his statement before the jury and would comment upon it. Being an important person in the transactions, the prisoner would of course get a a large share of the spoil. He must have been in needy circumstances. He was drawing a salary of Rs. 35 a month or Rs. 400 a year, and yet entered into speculative transactions to a large extent. He was found during the period in question paying large sums in liquidation for his debts; and he was also buying large quantities of gold for his private use. The money of course came from the forged hundees. The case for the prosecution was that the prisoner provided genuine hundees to the conspirators and at his suggestion a man named Chundumull was sent up-country, and bought some genuine hundees, which were imitated in Bombay. Native stamps and native stamped papers were also sent to Bombay for the purposes of the forgers. A number of bogus firms were opened, and the forged hundees were presented in their names, and the monies paid by the firm of Ramnarayan went into the coffers of the bogus firms.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution. Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution, which had not closed when the court adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

SINGARENI *VS.* BENGAL COAL.

So much capital has now been sunk in Indian coal mines that the question of the competition between Bengal and Singareni coal for the Madras market, which has now reached a critical stage, must be of great interest to many investors. The Madras Harbour Trust Board recently decided, subject to the sanction of the Local Government, to reduce the dues on Bengal coal imported by sea from 12as. to 4as. per ton, and explained that, unless such a reduction were made, Bengal sea-borne coal would not be able to compete in the Madras market with coal from the Singareni mines brought down by the East Coast Railway; and that the Harbour Trust would in consequence lose the whole of the Bengal coal trade, which, if once diverted, would be very difficult to regain. The reduction in coal dues will entail a loss to the Harbour revenue of a lakh of rupees per annum, but the Board proposes to make good this loss by raising the dues on imports which are more costly than coal, and accordingly better able to bear the burden. On the other hand, the Singareni Coal Company has memorialised the Madras Government against the proposed reduction, its Agent and General Manager declaing that with the reduced Harbour dues Singareni coal, transported by the East Coast Railway, will not be able to hold its own in Madras against Bengal coal, notwithstanding the recent reduction in traffic fares made by the Railway. The broad principle in such cases, if equity is to be accepted as a guide, is clear enough. Every producer ought to have the full benefit of the natural advantages attaching to his geographical position, but he ought to have no more. Unfortunately such a principle is much easier to enunciate than to apply to the complexities, often numerous and involved, of each particular case. If Singareni coal could beat any foreign coal in the markets of Bombay and Madras by the mere advantage it gains from closer proximity then nobody would have a right to grumble at its triumph. This is as the case seems to have been stated by the Manager of the Singareni colliery himself. In a letter to *Capital* of January 27th 1898 Mr. Lawinsky wrote: "The demand for Singareni has not arisen on account of any scarcity of Bengal coal, as, when I was in Bombay in December last, I had to refuse orders for about 50,000 tons of our coal, when, to my knowledge, there were several cargoes of Bengal in the harbour that could not find a sale. With reference to Madras, we have to limit our quantities for that side to 120,000 tons a year; our present output will not allow us to sell more: for that reason a certain quantity of Bengal coal is sold here but when our output is increased and the Bezwada-Madras line is completed—and I am informed that it will be open for traffic in about 12 or 18 months' time—I doubt whether any Bengal coal at all will find a market in the Madras Presidency." On the other hand, in the same letter Mr. Lowinsky speaks of the Railway Companies having recently "lowered the freights sufficiently to enable us to compete in the Bombay market;" and from certain references to the subject in the last report of the Indian Mining Association it would seem as if the Bengal coalowners thought Singareni had in some cases an unfair advantage in regard to freight. Thus the Secretary of the Association wrote to the Agent of the East Indian Railway on November 29th: "The Singareni coal-fields are 650 miles from Bombay and the freight charged is Rs. 8-8 per ton, a rate which the Bombay millowners term exorbitant. On this basis they can lay down their coal in Bombay at Rs. 11-8. Rupees 12-4, ex-ship, is now being paid for average Bengal coal in Bombay. Is it possible to believe that consumers will still buy the Bengal article when they can get Singareni landed at their doors at 12 annas a ton less? For purposes of comparison as to rates of freight, a central position like Barrakar should be taken. Barrakar is 143 miles from Howrah and the freight is Rs. 3 per ton. From this has to be deducted 10 per cent. representing railway rebate, being probably the average rate of rebate which coalowners secure. This gives Rs. 2-12 per ton from Barrakar to Howrah, whereas it should be Rs. 2 calculated on the same basis as Singareni." If this means that the railway freights paid by Singareni coal are easier than those paid by Bengal coal, then the former has what may reasonably be termed an unfair advantage. On the other hand, so far as the competition for the Madras market is concerned, the same letter speaks as if Singareni coal must carry the day by mere virtue of proximity; for we are told that "when the connection from Bezwada to Madras is made, there is every reason to believe that the Singareni coal will be delivered there at Rs. 8-8 per ton, a rate which will render competition from Bengal absolutely hopeless under present circumstances." It is not easy to see how a competition which would be "absolutely hopeless" for Bengal with the Madras Harbour dues at 12 annas a ton, could become hopeless for Singareni by the mere alteration of the dues to 4 annas a ton. Bengal and Singareni ought to be kept on equal terms as regards railway freight but this done it is difficult to see on what ground the latter can claim to have a controlling voice as regards terminal sea charges as well. The decision of the Madras Government in the matter will be awaited with interest.—*Pioneer.*

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYEBJI.)

A SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

GANGJIBHOY POONJA *VS.* THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THIS was a suit filed by the plaintiff against the defendants to restrain them from carrying out the drainage work of Mulji Noor Mahomed's house in the gully between the property of the plaintiff and Muljee Noor Mahomed. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji and Dinshah, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Municipality.

In this case a rule was taken out by the plaintiff against the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Cluley, Chief Inspector of drains, calling upon them to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court. The rule was argued in December last when the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, in disposing of it, held that the Commissioner had committed no contempt, and discharged the rule against him with costs. Against Mr. Cluley his lordship made the rule absolute with costs, the rule to lie in the office on the Municipality undertaking to restore the gully to the condition in which it was at 3-55 p.m., on the 12th of October last.

After hearing the evidence in the case and the arguments of counsel, Mr. Justice Tyebji dismissed the suit with costs, discharging the interim injunction granted by the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy on the 12th of October last.

Counsel for the plaintiff applied to his lordship to withhold the order discharging the injunction till the time for appealing against his lordship's decision expired.

Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of the defendants, pointed out that he did not think it right to assent to the proposal, as it was Mulji Noor Mahomed who was particularly interested in the matter, and who was losing Rs. 250 per month for rent, and who was not a party to the suit.

His lordship said that it would be a proper thing on the part of the defendants to refrain from resuming work in the gully until the time of twenty days for appealing had expired.

Mr. Macpherson said that his lordship's suggestion would be acted upon.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth of tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. or all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Faringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered.....	21 95	22 66	27 89	24 91
Tuesday, July 11th	0 35	0 57	0 37	0 45
Total.....	22 30	23 23	28 26	25 36
Total fall to July 11th, 1898	30 51	31 65	31 61	30 61
Total fall to July 11th, 1897	19 91	18 17	21 91	22 39

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	21	66
Sunday, 9th July, 1899	0	15
Total	21	81
Total up to 9th July, 1898	13	38
Total up to 9th July, 1897	3	28

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	49	61
9th July, 1899	4	51
Total.....	54	12

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 11TH OF JULY, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature inshade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature inshade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore.....	29·375	S	3	99·6	85·0	51	...	2·36	−1·87
Sirsa.....	29·448	SW	5	95·8	81·6	68	0·38	2·05	−1·33
Delhi	29·451	W	3	89·7	79·5	74	0·05	7·23	−2·17
Agra.....	29·458	SW	8	85·0	79·1	83	1·40	16·52	+9·52
Cawnpore	29·471	WSW	5	86·3	77·1	65	0·01	11·64	...
Allahabad	29·48	WSW	11	86·1	80·3	83	0·01	15·72	+3·71
Jhansi	29·52	W	6	83·7	76·1	78	0·02	23·59	+12·62
Jacobabad	29·356	E	1	103·8	84·3	68	...	0·00	−2·10
Karachi	29·348	WSW	18	91·4	80·2	81	...	0·00	−1·44
Jeypore	29·58	W	7	86·1	76·9	32	0·22	10·72	+3·00
Ajmere	29·541	W	14	87·4	76·1	86	...	8·29	+3·43
Deesa	29·508	WSW	24	89·1	75·9	64	...	1·12	−4·34
Ahmedabad..	29·646	SSW	7	98·2	80·1	63	...	3·56	...
Bhuj.....	29·551	W	39	94·3	78·9	60	...	0·65	−3·39
Jamnagar ..	29·622	WSW	21	93·5	79·7	64	...	1·22	...
Rajkot.....	29·648	W	29	96·4	77·6	71	...	0·21	−3·51
Bhawnagar									
Para.....	29·654	WSW	21	99·1	79·2	76	...	4·03	...
Veraval	29·676	W	18	84·9	78·4	94	0·03	3·98	...
Neemuch	29·60	W	18	84·3	74·5	44	...	9·23	+2·17
Indore	29·616	W	13	84·7	72·6	80	...	11·76	+1·93
Saugor.....	29·597	W	10	82·7	74·1	87	0·05	9·55	−2·90
Jubulpore..	29·590	W	5	83·9	74·3	95	0·30	13·62	−2·17
Mohanga'r abad	29·635	SW	1	86·7	74·2	93	0·44	11·54	−1·70
Khandwa ..	29·656	W	14	89·7	76·6	78	...	5·00	−1·13
Raipur.....	29·586	SW	3	92·3	77·6	75	0·07	7·92	−0·39
Akola	29·645	W	13	92·4	76·6	74	...	6·48	−3·18
Amraoti	29·67	W	17	91·2	72·3	79	...	6·18	+4·76
Akola	29·674	W	11	90·5	71·7	76	0·02	5·33	−3·79
Surat	29·63	SW	12	89·6	77·6	81	0·03	16·72	−0·17
Nowgaon ..	29·69	WNW	16	91·4	74·1

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ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflamation of the Eyes and irritative fever.

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To H. E. The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 11.

THERE was a drop in Consols in London yesterday of 1-2 per cent. to 106 11-16. French Rentes were unchanged at 101 1-4; while Paris Exchange on London was 1 centim higher, at 25·20 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was 1-2 per cent. lower, at 113 1-2; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. higher, at £ 67 1-2. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 3-4 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 5-8 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27 3-4d. per oz.; also in New York at 60 5-8 cents. per oz., demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·87 dollars. Some £50,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 37-5-8s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal, market firm; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 36 1-4s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, in a firm market.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. Spot prices were unchanged all round; and American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 19-64d. and 15-64d. per lb. for July and November-December delivery, respectively. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales; and the Imports, 7,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

The Agricultural Bureau monthly report issued in Washington yesterday stated that the condition of the crop in 11 Cotton States was 87·8 per cent.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 6 3-16 cents per lb.; September Futures declined 2 points, to 5·64 cents, and December 1 point, to 5·83 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales.

Our local cotton market has been quiet to-day. Exporters brought only 600 bales Dhulia at Rs. 126 1-2 per candy; and the Mills purchased 200 Dhamangaum at Rs. 135, 300 Dhulia at Rs. 127, 200 Akola at Rs. 130 1-2, 100 Tinnevelly at Rs. 147, 100 Dnamangaum at Rs. 133 1-2, 300 Dhamangaum at Rs. 139½, 150 Aligarh at Rs. 133, 100 Kamthi at Rs. 140, 102 Burhanpore at Rs. 135 1-4, 200 Dhulia at Rs. 128 1-2. "Good" Broach, for March delivery, was quoted at Rs. 160 per candy; "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, at Rs. 130; "Good" Bhownugger, for May 1 at Rs. 137.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—A small business is reported in a steady market, prices maintaining their current level.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,053	bales.
Wheat	21,760	cwts.
Linseed	6,580	"
Rapeseed	12,687	"
Poppyseed	1,704	"
Groundnuts	581	"
Castorseed	5,386	"
Rice	676	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. A line has been done to Dunkirk, per s. s. "Imaum" at 16s. per ton; for other ports there is not much enquiry.

EXCHANGE.—The market was firmer in tone to-day at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight credits. In the latter nothing was reported doing; but a moderate amount of Bank Wire, for August delivery, was placed between Banks at 1s. 4d. The enquiry for ready or near remittance was limited, and rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs	1·70	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates further advanced to-day to 101 5-16 for 3 1-2 per cents, for Money and Account, and 94 3-4 for Threes, in a steady market.

SHARES are quiet. Colaba Land and Mill are 5 higher; Port Canning Co., Rs. 7 1-2; Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, Rs. 5; Tapti Valley Railway, Rs. 1 1-4; Mofussil Press are Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 7 1-2, to Rs. 1,312 1-2 per share.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJI HORMUSHJI AND CO'S Cotton circular dated Hongkong June 23, says:—The period under review has been of considerable activity. An extensive business has transpired and prices have experienced a rise of dol. 1-2 to dol. 2 1-2. Indentors have been able to connect with Bombay and some forward business has gone through as well. Encouraging advices from the country markets as well as from the North led to the market assuming a livelier tone. Arrivals during the fortnight have been meagre, and if supplies do not overrun the demand, the tenor of the market is expected to improve further.

Superior grades of 10s and 20s have attracted considerable attention. Some select threads of 20s current for the Tonquin and Yunnan markets have undergone a smart rise owing to paucity of their stocks.

A large volume of business to the extent of 15,000 has been booked during the fortnight as hereunder:—

3,000	bales of No. 20 sold at dols. 74 to dols. 80 and dols. 81						
1000	"	"	16	"	72	" 78	" 90½
2,500	"	"	12	"	63	" 75	"
8,400	"	"	10	"	61	" 75	" 81
100	"	"	8	"	66	" 68	

Unsold stocks—under arrivals of 5,500 bales and shipments of about 3,500 bales to Coast Ports and North—are estimated at 50,000.

Japanese spinning have fairly well captured the market here this time and about 5,000 bales have changed ownership at a rise of dols 1 to dol. 1 1-2. No. 20 is quoted dols 82 to dols 85 and No. 16 dol 81 to dols 83. Exchange on India closes to-day Rs. 147-1-2 wire and Rs. 148 post.

Advices from Shanghai dated 19th June have been somewhat encouraging and a fair number of settlements have been booked durning the commencement of the fortnight under review at a rise of half a tael. Latterly the rise has not been maintained owing to the upward tendency of the Rupee rate. Reports of heavy arrivals have caused uneasiness amongst buyers who have put off operating freely, consequently at the close the general tenor of the market is weak. No. 20 owing to its cheap prices has experienced somewhat of a good demand from River ports after being neglected for a long time No. 10 has again attracted the most attention. Sales effected have been of 8,000 bales as follows

2,800	bales of No. 20 sold at Tls. 53. 50 to 63. 50 and 65						
200	"	"	16	"	"	54.75	" 61
500	"	"	12	"	"	55.25	" 58. 50
3,750	"	"	10	"	"	50.	" 55. 50

leaving unsold stocks at 25,000 bales. Exchange on India, as on the 19th instant, has been advised at Rs. 205 T. T. and 205 1-2 on demand.

Japanese and Locals have been in fair request at almost previous quotations. A very good business of about 9,000 bales of the latter has been booked, while some 2,000 bales of the former have changed hands for forward delivery.

Jap. No 20 at Tls 63.00 to 64.50	Local No 10 at Tls 52.00 to 58.50
" " 16 " 62.25 " 63.75	" " 12 " 61.50 "
	" " 14 " 62.00 " 63.00
	" " 16 " 61.50 "

In Japan the market is advised to have been brisk and prices assumed gradually a hardening tendency in the first week of the fortnight, chiefly owing to a good demand prevailing from the China markets. Some speculative purchases were made under the belief of realizing higher rates later on for the China markets, but the demand subsiding the market closed steady. No. 20 is quoted yens 78 to yens 80 and No. 16 yens 76 to yens 78.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS REPORT.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th July 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	10	1	42 p.m.	8	12
Teheran	11	2	14 p.m.	0	32
Suez	11	3	0 p.m.	0	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 11th July, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	42	—	1
" Karachi	0	16	—	1
" Madras	0	46	—	2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MALTA.

DEATH.

GLASSPOLE—July 8, at Malta, suddenly, Ada, the wife of William Henry Glasspole, R. N., and youngest daughter of the late Frederick Rowland, of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

WYATT—July 6, at Calcutta, Frederic Wyatt, Barrister-at Law, aged 52.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1899.

As every competent observer has foreseen for years past, the first hint of a serious war must bring the question of compulsory service to the front. Apparently the stress and strain of bringing some 40,000 men up to a proper standard of efficiency and mobility for a possible war with the Transvaal Republic has convinced the War Office authorities that the present system of manning our army must be supplemented. During the last year, the number of men, or more properly speaking youths, recruited was far short of what was required. Nevertheless seventy-two per cent. were below the standard in age and physique. This means that had the regulation standard been adhered to, less than one-third of the men required to fill the ranks would have been enrolled. Under-aged and undersized lads were accepted in the hope that time, good food, and training would convert them into fair war material. That hope may or may not be realised. In the stress of actual war it would be difficult to supply the waste which even in the first two months amounts to ten per cent. of the troops put in the field. When the drums begin to beat, it would be impossible to wait until boys grow into men. Lord Lansdowne, in introducing a Bill for enforcing the ballot for the Militia, has acknowledged that the present system of recruiting for the regular army is not adequate to meet what he euphemistically terms "a case of emergency," which we may interpret as actual warfare. Even now the number of men available is insufficient for the augmented army, that is to say, that the addition of fifteen or twenty thousand men voted by Parliament in the last session or two cannot be found by the recruiting sergeants. Under these circumstances, the Government introduced a Bill to enforce the perfectly constitutional ballot for the militia. But, though the Bill has been brought in, it is not to be passed. At all events, the Secretary of State for War tells the country that he does not expect the Bill to be passed.

Are we to infer that the Ministerial majority in the House of Commons, the largest that has been known for years, would refuse to pass the Bill, preferring to leave the country without an army of the necessary strength, if war should break out, rather than face the unpopularity of introducing compulsory military service, even in a very modified form? Such would appear to be the case. The avowed object of introducing the Bill is to educate public opinion, and get the nation to understand that the present system has hopelessly broken down, and that it must be supplemented—at some future time—by balloting for the militia. In the interval no efforts will be relaxed to make the service attractive. Such efforts have not been wanting since the dearth of recruits forced itself upon the attention of the military authorities, but they have not proved effective, and the situation is admittedly regarded with grave misgiving by military experts. Hitherto the general public have not shared in that misgiving, for they have been lulled into a false security by the glowing encomiums passed upon our Volunteer force by inspecting officers and distinguished personages. Lord Wolseley has plainly intimated that in his opinion the Volunteer force of 230,000 men, though not so highly trained as a continental army of equal numerical strength, is more in accordance with the conditions of English life. On a recent occasion, the Commander-in-Chief said, with grim humour, that when a landed proprietor cannot afford an iron gate, he must do the best he can with a wooden one. A distinguished general officer, who has been in personal touch with almost every volunteer corps in the kingdom, has placed on record his opinion that with the exception of a few battalions, the maximum of training undergone by the Volunteers falls short of the minimum required of the militia, which again is much less than that regarded as essential in the regular army. Discipline consequently is lax to a degree, and not the less so, that the officers are selected for every reason but that of professional efficiency, the whole of the actual work being left to the Adjutant. The conclusion drawn was that an incohate force of half-trained men under non-professional officers, would be an encumbrance and a danger to the regular army defending the soil against an invader. Unpalatable criticism of the kind is not lacking; the general public who do not read Service magazines know nothing of it. The man in the street is content to believe that with a Volunteer force nearly a quarter of a million strong there is no need for anything so un-English as compulsory military service. But it is becoming clear that for any serious "emergency" the regular army must, in Mr. Balfour's words, be maintained at a proper standard of efficiency and mobility.

THE Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, a very plain spoken man, in his official utterances, goes rather further than usual this year in presenting his annual report. In that section of it, in which he styles a civil engineer and himself a Sanitary Board, he takes upon himself to lecture Government on the subject of his own insufficient strength and on the niggardliness of Government in its expenditure on sanitary works. Lieutenant-Colonel Street, I. M. S., is officiating Sanitary Commissioner in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Clarkson, and though the signature of the former is subscribed to the entire document, the report is the work of both, and in the absence of anything to the contrary we conclude they are of one mind on the subjects on which they write. Mr. Pottinger, M. I. C. E., sanitary engineer, is a member of the Board, of which Colonel Street forms the remainder, and it is this body which sits in judgment on the Government. It is refreshing to find them express themselves so freely, and whether we agree with them or not in their recommendations, there remains the plain fact that they have done their duty fearlessly and thoroughly. They are not proud men, however, not hesitating to admit their own uselessness. If they are to be of the value to Government which they would like, and which Government would like them to be, they must have extended functions. The Board has on a former occasion represented to Government the advisability of giving them executive as well as consultative powers that they may both initiate and supervise the construction of important sanitary works of water-supply and drainage for municipalities. Experience has taught them that Municipalities can only be induced to take up and carry through such measures as these by constant pressure and urging. Executive engineers not having the time for this work, the Board is more than ever convinced that only in the way they indicate urgently needed works can be pushed on. However, money is required too, and it is on this subject that the Sanitary Board is most eloquent. Almost every Municipality in the mofussil has shelved the consideration of important sanitary works. Plague expenditure, restricted trade, and reduced incomes account for this, and the Board fully recognises that this is the cause of sanitary works being put aside. Therefore it writes: Unless Government come to their assistance by relieving them of the whole, or the greater part of the debts they have incurred in connection with plague, it is certain that this stagnation will continue for many years. Added to this cause of deferred improvements, however, is the presence in local boards of a certain number of members who are opposed to any progress which means taxation, except in the direction of education, and in cases where a Municipality is already in debt, the influence of these obstructionists is much stronger. As a rule elsewhere a Municipality only awakes up to its responsibilities when it finds itself in debt, but in mofussil India it abandons both hope and energy. Very well, Government can overcome this, says the Sanitary Board, and by dealing most liberally with these dilatory Municipalities in the way of loans for important sanitary undertakings. First it must relieve them of plague debts and then find them money for sanitary works.

This is indeed a liberal proposal, and it will be interesting to read the Government resolution which will follow the suggestions in review of the contents of the report in due course. Government is evidently presupposed to have unlimited funds at its disposal and only need dip its hands into its pockets to relieve every Municipality of its liabilities and furnish it with funds for future expenditure. Have not famine and plague and restricted trade had their effect on the provincial revenues in like proportion? The Sanitary Board does not discuss the point; it simply points its collective finger at the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and Madras. Local Boards in those parts of the country can not only get a Government loan for a sanctioned work at four to four and a-half per cent. for twenty or even thirty years, but also in most cases they get a grant-in-aid, whilst in this presidency Municipalities are forced to go to the open market, where six to twelve per cent. is demanded, and even the lower of these rates is prohibitory, with their small means. We presume that to say that a cheap Government loan and a grant-in-aid would amount to taking from the pockets of the ryot money which the well-to-do bania should supply is mere clap-trap. Who would not live in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab or Madras, those happy lands where the bania flourishes and the ryot furnishes all the money he wants to keep his house in order? Such assistance as the Board says, is a powerful lever in inducing a municipality to undertake the extra taxation acquired for these works. No doubt; and every member of those municipalities would build himself a larger house and add another pair of bullocks to his stable if Government would compel the cultivator to pay for it. Self-help is the first lesson to be learned by municipalities. The family common purse is the source from which much of the native indolence has sprung. The detailed account of sanitary improvement in Bombay Presidency recalls the most frequent entry in the diary of Toby, M. P.—Business done, none. Under Shikarpur we read "Nothing has been done here; and in fact the municipality passed a retrograde resolution stopping the construction of the system of gutters by which the waste water from the numerous wells in the crowded town should be removed outside." At Sukkur: Nothing has been done here. At Hyderabad: With great difficulty the municipality were induced to order the urgently needed new engines for the river pumping station. The municipality have recently got plans and estimates for a complete and satisfactory drainage system, but this has now been shelved. And so the report runs throughout, supporting in every line the demand of the Sanitary Board for extended powers.

IN the absence of Captain Collis Barry, I.M.S., Captain Bourke, of the same service, held charge of the office of Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay during the greater part of the last official year, and the report just issued appears over his name. The work was heavier; indeed it is shown to increase year by year, especially in the tests forwarded by the Customs Department under the Merchandise Marks Act, the gross total of articles examined being the largest number in one year during the existence of this laboratory. Potable waters have been extensively examined during the year, and of 407 samples it is instructive to find no less than 154 were declared to be bad—a result which should greatly assist the sanitary authorities in dealing with the question of closing the tanks and private sources of water-supply in the city. Much preventible disease has been traced to these sources, and the Chemical Analyser's report lends substantial support to the testimony of medical men on the subject. Interference with private interests is to be avoided as much as possible, but in regard to matter of this kind delay is not only dangerous, but reprehensible. Among the mercantile samples sent to the Analyser were over six hundred of petroleum. Many of these were of too low a flash-paint to be consistent with safety, and of ten samples of paint one was found to contain dangerous petroleum. Among the three hundred samples examined under the Merchandise Marks Act there were some remarkable discoveries. Dutch butter so-called was found to contain margarine; two samples of brandy were not brandy at all; thread was made of cotton, while gold thread was entirely innocent of gold. Three samples of ghee were declared unfit for human food, and five out of six samples of tea were condemned. Miscellaneous oils in but few cases proved to be genuine. It is to be regretted that details are not given of these in the report, but possibly we shall get them hereafter through the Collector of Customs.

PEOPLE in the plains may be thankful the monsoon is so pleasant this year, neither too much nor too little rain, and the breaks cool and refreshing. There is no need to go to Poona or Nasik this season. And this is fortunate. The very places toilers and moilers in the plains or their families have been accustomed to fly to in the advent of the rains for the sake of their health are at present the most unhealthy, and plague is simply raging at Poona and Nasik. These two towns, assisted by Belgaum, Satara and Kolhapur, have brought the week's returns up from 922 attacks and 662 deaths to 1,483 and 1,106—a truly lamentable fact. In Bombay city the attacks have been more numerous, but the deaths fewer—evidence of the milder form of the disease. But Poona city figures have risen from 171 and 138 to 306 and 244; those of Nasik from 45 and 36 to 110 and 81, and Satara from 87 and 66 to 172 and 135. Belgaum, which reported 196 attacks and 121 deaths last week, now returns 301 and 209, while Kolhapur as against 166 and 111, this week records 268 and 183. Nineteen districts and states are reported free. The week's returns show one plague death among Europeans in Bombay city.

THE Bombay Port Trust is asking for tenders for a loan of thirty-five lakhs of rupees on four per cent. debentures repayable in thirty years.

MR. MCPHERSON, Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway, is granted furlough for two years. Mr. Godfrey, Examiner of Public Works Department Accounts, Bengal, acts, in addition to his own duty.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches were:—On the last day of June 1897, Rs. 11,18,47,000; 1898, Rs. 15,18,84,000; 1899, Rs. 18,22,75,000.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, appeared before the Chief Justice to hold further argument in the case of Jeevee, a woman, who was charged with kidnapping a minor girl at Kolar, in a Native State, and bringing her to Bombay for the purpose of getting her married against her will. In the opinion of the learned Chief Justice, the Court had no jurisdiction, the offence having occurred in a Native State. Mr. Scott referred to section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Code and to illustration to section 179a. The Chief Justice remarked that there was no question of force in this case, and the Advocate-General being therefore unable to carry his argument further a *nolle prosequie* was entered, and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

THE Viceroy has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel A. Kirwan, Assam Valley Light Horse, an Honorary A.-D.-C.

THE returns for the 7th show that there were neither any cases nor deaths from cholera on that date in Karachi.

A TERRIFIC storm raged in the Jhelum Valley early on Tuesday morning last and washed away the Kashmir cart road in three places, owing to which traffic was delayed for some hours. The road was cleared by the time the mail tonga passed in the afternoon.

IT is hoped that the forthcoming cold weather manœuvres will have the good effect of improving the sanitary conditions of the various cantonments. All troops will move with a limited number of followers and British troops will do as much of their own cooking as possible. All care is to be taken to prevent the inhabitants of native villages being inconvenienced.

THE advent of Major Kirke, the famous Queen's Bays' back, has resulted in putting new life into polo at Poona, and things are again beginning to assume the raspect they wore what time Captain DeLisle was master of horse. The prospects of the junior tournament are looking up, and players are being put in the way of plenty of practice, for in addition to the usual station polo, Major Kirke has instituted scratch tournament games, from which players may fall out when inclination or pony-power fails.

THE first successful ascent of Mount Haramosh, in Kashmir, 24,265 feet high, has just been made by Dr. E. T. Neve and Mr. G. W. Millais. It has always been reckoned inaccessible by both Hindus and Mahomedans, and is sacred to Shiva and the demons. The first attempt was made by surveyors forty years ago, and a pole was erected 16,000 feet up. Two Kashmiri Powars accompanied the mountaineers, who spent nine hours on the snow. Much step-cutting was required. A small staff and flag were left on the summit.

ALL the officers of the Royal Engineers on the permanent establishment of the corps of Sappers and Miners will in future be required to pass the lower standard in Urdu or other language of the district in which they are serving within twelve months of appointment, after which period they will receive no staff pay until qualified as above, unless specially exempted by the Government of India. Officers now serving with corps of Sappers and Miners, who have passed the existing tests, will be regarded as duly qualified so long as they remain in their present appointments.

THE Calcutta Rowing Club are not going to let the energy displayed at their last regatta slacken off, and are going to organize a gig-four competition, for which members are asked to begin a course of coaching. With the prospect of a good regatta in November, when outside crews are likely to come up for some of the events, the club ought to buck up and get together a good crew or two to take on the outsiders. Judging from the letters to the papers during the training of the Eton and C.R.C. crews for the last regatta, there ought to be no difficulty in finding coaches—on paper at all events, though that process was understood to be likely to lead to a wet bath if persisted in.

A ROYAL WARRANT is published appointing Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, Lord Rothschild, and Lord Davey to be commissioners of the Patriotic Fund for the next five years.

A MARRIAGE is arranged, and will take place in Madras in August, between Arthur R. Knapp, Indian Civil Service, Under-Secretary to the Government of Madras, and Florence Annie, second daughter of the Rev. Edward Moore, D.D., Principal of St Edmund Hall, Oxford.

A REUTER telegram from Gotha, of June 20, says:—The statement published by a London paper concerning the secret session of the Gotha Diet on June 17, in which Herr von Streng, the Minister of State, was alleged to have made a confidential communication that Duke Alfred would probably abdicate during the present year, is declared to be a pure invention from beginning to end.

LORD KYLIACHY, in the Court of Session at Edinburgh, has been informed of the settlement of the action in which Mr. Hooley asked for 50,000*l.* damages for the breaking of an agreement entered into with William Gardener Sinclair, St. Clair Works, Edinburgh, to sell to him the rights of a paper-shaving machine, which Mr. Hooley was to develop with working capital of 50,000*l.* By the arrangement Mr. Hooley gets 350*l.* without expenses.

MR. G. A. MEAKIN, 15th (King's) Hussars, and Effie, second daughter of General Sale-Hill, late Indian Army; Major J. W. D. Morgan, H. B. D. Bombay Presidency, eldest son of the late Captain Edward Morgan, R.H.A., and Constance, daughter of the late Mr. John Foster. The Hall, Thorne, Doncaster; and Captain Fank Sutcon, Indian Staff Corps and Emilie May, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. S. Price, Springfield Grescent, Jersey.

IN an inaugural address as President of the Democratic Left in the Senate, M. Maxime Lecomte declared:—"The difference between respect for the army and militarism has its parallel in the difference between respect for religion and clericalism. The latter is still the enemy, trying to use religious sentiments as an instrument of rule. It works by the perversion of consciences and creates social trouble..... Let us not forget that 'Moderates,' 'Radicals,' 'Socialists' are but forenames, while our family name is 'Republicans.' Let us, then, unite for Republican union and democratic reforms."

ON June 17 there was a long discussion in the Reichstag on the Bill authorising the prolongation of the provisional commercial arrangement with Great Britain and her colonies, which was opposed by the Agrarians and other Protectionionists, and eventually the prolongation was limited to one year. When, however, the third reading was proposed on June 19, the Bill, together with an amendment confining it to those portions of the British Empire which granted Germany the most-favoured-nation treatment, was referred back. On June 21 the Bill, by a very large majority, was finally passed by the Reichstag.

A letter has been addressed to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University expressing regret at the proposed conferment of an honorary degree upon Mr. Cecil Rhodes. The signatories recognised that as the offer of the degree was made to Mr. Rhodes in 1892 it could not now be withdrawn; but they asked for the publication of the letter of protest in the official organ of the University. The letter was signed by ninety-four members of the University, including the Master of Balliol. The Vice-Chancellor has replied that as the letter is not an official document he cannot authorise its publication in the *Gazette*.

ON June 16 an historic Scottish mansion was burned down. A fire broke out in Peniquik House, eleven miles from Edinburgh. The mansion, which is the property of Sir George Clerk, was partially destroyed. The flames originated in the kitchen and spread to other rooms, irretrievably damaging the famous roof of the Ossian Hall painted by Runciman. All the historical pictures were, however, saved, and a large quantity of furniture was removed. Soldiers and villagers assisted in the salvage work. The mansion was one of the largest in Midlothian, comprising sixty-three rooms. It was built in 1761 by Sir John Clerk.

JUDGMENT was given on June 16 in the case of the Auteuil rioters. M. de Dion was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment and a fine of 100 frs., M. F. Barrio to one month's and M. Louis Barrio to two months' imprisonment, M. de Fromessent to a fine of 200 frs., M. de Baulay and M. de St. Marc to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 200 frs., M. d'Aubigny to fourteen days' imprisonment and a fine of 100 frs. M. de Neuville, who is described as the only member of the White Carnation League arrested, was acquitted. The sentences were not on a charge of rebellion, but on that of resisting and assaulting the police.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING reached Liverpool from New York on June 21, in the White Star liner Teutonic, accompanied by his father and family. It was the desire of the Lord Mayor to offer Mr. Kipling some form of civic hospitality on his arrival, but he received a communication from Mr. Kipling regretting that his recent severe illness rendered it necessary to avoid all functions of a public character. Mr. Kipling proceeded direct to London by the special boat train. On the arrival of the Teutonic at Queenstown, in a brief conversation Mr. Kipling said his health had greatly improved. He was thankful to the American people for the kindness shown him during his illness.

THE Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail" reports that a workman named Montag, living at Mannheim, in Baden, has succeeded in manufacturing artificial coal, earth and several mineral residual substances being the components. Trials with small and large quantities of the new fuel made under expert supervision have succeeded admirably. The heat produced was very great, while the ashes remaining per kilogramme (2·205 lb.) of burned fuel weighed only 9dwt. A company has been formed for the exploitation of this striking discovery, and is at present negotiating for the purchase of an extensive tract of land in the suburbs of Mannheim for the erection of manufacturing works.

"IAN MACLAREN," whose latest American tour ended recently, has been giving the "British Weekly" some of his experiences. "The Queen," Dr. Watson remarked, "is the most popular woman in America". He found there was a general agreement that but for our attitude during the war there would have been a combination of European Powers against America. Dr. Watson's statement that "If the navies of Europe had come against the States, our navy would have given a good account of them, and that if the navies of Britain and America ever combined against any coalition whatsoever, they would be the only two navies left when the war was over;" was, we are further informed, received with "tremendous enthusiasm."

AT Oxford the statue of Charles Darwin by Mr. Hope Pinker, which has been presented to the University of Oxford by Professor Poulton, was inaugurated at the University Museum, and Sir Joseph D. Hooker delivered an address on the work and life of the great naturalist. If he were asked what traits in Mr. Darwin's character appeared to him most remarkable, he would reply, first his self-control and indomitable perseverance under bodily suffering; then, his ready grasp of difficult problems; and lastly the power of turning to account the waste observations, failures, and even the blunders of his predecessors in no matter what subjects of inquiry. The statue, which was pronounced a remarkable likeness, was unveiled amidst cheers.

DR. EDWARD Albert Schafer has been elected to fill the vacancy in the Chair of Physiology at the University of Edinburgh, caused by the death of Professor Rutherford. Professor Schafer, who is forty-eight years of age, after being assistant to Professor Burdon Sanderson in the University for thirteen years, succeeded him as Jodrell Professor of Physiology in 1883, an appointment which he has held since. He has been an Examiner in Physiology in Oxford, Cambridge, London, and other Universities, and was elected as Fellow of the Royal Society in 1878. He succeeded the late Sir Douglas Galton as General Secretary of the British Association, and was awarded the Beyly Medal, the highest distinction for physiology alone by the Royal College of Physicians.

WHEN the Presbytery of Glasgow was asked to aid in the arrangements for the forthcoming evangelistic campaign in the city, one of its leading members, the Rev. Dr. Marshall Lang, made a rather notable statement: "Very grave charges (he said) had been brought against a firm, and its conduct towards its employes, of which Lord Overtoun was the chief partner. These charges had been given in such a form as to cause them to be scattered broadcast over the country, and to excite very great and painful attention in their city. They did not need to discuss the merit of these charges, but he said for himself, and he thought he was interpreting the feeling of his brethren, that, unless these charges were authoritatively disproved—(loud applause)—unless they were declared and shown to be gross exaggerations—(hear, hear)—and an assurance given, not by some outside party, but by the noble lord himself—(hear, hear)—that an endeavour would be made to conduct all work on lines that commended themselves to the Christian conscience, a prejudice would be created which would mar the effort which it was contemplated to make." (Applause.) Dr. Lang expressed himself as having confidence in Lord Overtoun. From all he had known of him and from all his acquaintance with him, he had the confidence that Lord Overtoun would yet vindicate his position. It was due to the Christain community that he should do so at an early period, and until then he thought the Presbytery should suspend judgment. And that is what they did. Now, for the first time since the charges were formulated, Lord Overtoun has spoken on the subject to a representative of the Press. He offers no vindication of his position at present, but, admitting that the action of the Glasgow Presbyters places the affair in a totally different position from that which it formerly held on the authority of "a journal of the character of the *Labour Leader*," he announces his intention of considering the advisability of making a public statement in his own defence. There is therefore a "new situation" in regard to the matter, and his lordship's refutation of the charges is awaited with great interest.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEATH OF THE CZAREVITCH.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The death is announced of the Grand Duke George, the Czarevitch.

[The Grand Duke George, Czarevitch of Russia, was the second son of the late Emperor of Russia. He was born on April 27th, 1871. Unfortunately, the young Czarevitch was exceedingly delicate, and quite unable to take any part whatever in public affairs. The doctors upon several occasions almost despaired of his life. He was compelled to spend his days in some sheltered spot, such as Abbas Tuman, in the Caucasus, and under strict medical regime. His ill-health was a source of much grief to his widowed mother, who scarcely ever left him, but the isolation thus enforced was a trial both to mother and son, as they had to be debarred from intercourse with the other members of the family. Occasionally the Czarevitch paid a visit to his grandfather and grandmother, the King and Queen of Denmark, and his sojourns there afforded him almost the only pleasure he ever knew.]

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER FOR UGANDA.

Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons, to-day, stated that, owing to illness, Mr. Berkeley, Commissioner of Uganda, had resigned.

The moment was opportune to send a special Commissioner to Uganda to report on what posts it was desirable to establish, especially in view of Major Martyr's advance to the Nile, and Sir Harry Johnston would be appointed with full powers.

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

JULY 11.

The Council of the Uitlanders at Johannesburg declares that the franchise concessions proposed by the Raad are derisory, and strongly condemns Mr. Schreiner, the Cape Premier, for expressing approval of the Boer proposals.

AN AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT OFFERED.

Queensland has offered to furnish 250 Mounted Infantry and a machine-gun in the event of hostilities with the Transvaal.

THE EGYPTIAN EXILES.

Mahmond Sami, one of the Egyptian prisoners in Ceylon, has been pardoned, and returns to Egypt.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 11.

The services of the Port Engineer of Karachi have been applied for to report upon the feasiblity of the schemes under consideration for the reconstruction of the breakwater pier, Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay.

Mr. J. H. Hull, Chief Mechanical Engineer, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, is deputed to Ootacamund in connection with the scheme for running machinery of the proposed Government cordite factory by electricity.

Lieutenant-General Luck, commanding the Forces, Bengal, proceeds on a inspection tour, to-morrow, visiting Debra Dun, Landour, Chakrata, and Kailana, and returning to Nainital on the 23rd instant.

Colonel A. D. MacArthur vacates the appointment of Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works, after the 15th instant, from which date he reverts to Military employ.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Money, 1st Central India Horse, is granted extension of the command upto 13th July 1901.

Major W. G. Hamilton, D.A.A.-G., is posted to the Presidency District.

Major R. H. Raitray is appointed Commandant, 22nd Punjab Infantry, vice Colonel Gordon, vacated; Major Holland, from the 24th Punjab Infantry, becoming Secondain-Command.

Captain Macnamara, 13th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed Transport Officer, Malakhand Force, vice Lieutenant Paul, 26th Bombay Infantry, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Marchant, from 17th Madras Infantry, officiates as Wing Officer, 3rd Infantry, H. C., while Lieutenant Wheatley becomes Squadron Officer, 2nd Madras Lancers.

TRANSFERS.

Captain H. L. Beynor, No. 4 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, Karachi, is transferred to No. I Depot, Southern Division, Gosport, proceeding Home next trooping season.

Captain W. C. Farmer, on promotion from No. 3 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, is transferred to No. 7 Company, Western Division, at Jhansi.

RETURNED FROM THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

Captain M. A. Tighe, who was bitten, some time since by a mad dog, has now returned from the Pasteur Institute, and has been appointed Political Agent, Southern Baluchistan.

AN UNFOUNDED STATEMENT.

The statement published in various papers to the effect that the Government of India have directed the East Indian Railway to pay the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway a lakh of rupees damages for interference with its traffic, is entirely without any foundation.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, arrived here from Bombay, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Carthage, arrived here, yesterday morning.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, arrived here day before-yesterday evening.

ADEN, JULY 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this evening.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mazagon (extra) left Moje (Japan) on the 7th inst., and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 31st inst.

COLOMBO, JULY 11.

French Mail steamer Dupleix from Calcutta arrived

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	106 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113½
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	97½
Bar Silver	27 3-4

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE DISPUTE IN THE TEA TRADE.

SUPPORT FROM INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

On Friday last, the following telegram was sent to the Indian Tea Association, London, by the Association in Calcutta:—"Your telegram of yesterday. To-day's auction stopped. Sellers unanimously support you; but opinions differ as to advantage stopping sales at this stage as dispute with dealers must be settled before teas now offering reach London. Before holding sales for outside markets desire full explanation your objects."

The following reply was received from London, yesterday morning:—"Dealers intended buying in Calcutta to force our hands. Your prompt action had great moral effect. Please continue support."

A special meeting of the General Committee was held immediately on receipt of the telegram, and the following resolutions were unammously carried:—(1) "That while the Tea market was closed to buyers for the United Kingdom, sellers recommended to put up teas at private auctions for the supply of markets other than the United Kingdom. (2) That the Committee of the Calcutta Tea Traders' Association be asked to make the necessary arrangements to give effect to the above resolution."

Steps were at once taken to place the resolution before the Committee of the Calcutta Tea Traders' Association, and that body has asked to take immediate action.

CALCUTTA MORTALITY.

Monday's vital statistics for Calcuta show one fresh attack of plague; no death. One death which occurred on a previous date was brought to light.

There were fifty-three deaths from all causes, against the quinquennial average of forty-four.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS ACCEPTED.

SIMLA, JULY 11.

The correspondence between the Government of India and the Bengal Government on the subject of the Calcutta Municipal Bill, shows that the Government of India have advised that the Corporation should be reduced to fifty members, twenty-five being elected, namely, one each by the twenty-five wards, into which the city is already divided, and that twenty-five should be, as at present, partly nominated by Government and partly elected by bodies representing the commercial interests.

They further advised that a General Committee of twelve members, on whose hands most of the executive power is vested, should be formed, eight members elected by the Corporation, and four nominated by Government, a proviso being added that four out of the eight elected members should represent the commercial element in the Corporation.

The Bengal Government have accepted these proposals, and the Bill in its amended form is to be passed in the Autumn Session of the Bengal Council.

RECEPTION AT GANESHKHIND.

POONA, JULY 11.

Lord Sandhurst held a reception, this evening, at Ganeshkhind, where all the principal officials, civil and military, of the station, and the ladies of their families, together with a goodly concourse of Native and Parsee ladies and gentlemen, had assembled. The guests began to arrive shortly after five, and were received by Captain Greig and Risaldar Abdul Karim, Aides-de-Camp, and conducted by Captain Wilkinson into the spacious Drawing Room, where they were presented to his Excellency by Major Owen, the Military Secretary. After a short pause the guests began to pass out to the Garden, where his Excellency's Band played a choice selection of music.

The reception this year brought to light many new faces. The weather was threatening, but fortunately did not rain. After taking refreshments, the guests began to depart after 6-45.

Amongst those present were: Sir Low and Lady Low, General and Mrs. Burnett, the Bishop of Bombay, Messrs. Nugent and James, Right Reverend Dr. Beider, Linden, Lady Readymoney, Sirdar Coopooswamy Moodliar, Sirdar Dorabjee Padumjee, and many others.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

NO SIGNS OF A DECLINE.

To-day's returns show 42 cases and 32 deaths in the City, and 11 cases and 6 deaths in the Cantonment, the total mortality being 57.

There are no signs of the plague declining.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	3	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	0	2	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	1	6
E Mazagon, Tarwali, Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	12
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	10
Total	8	12	71
Total plague deaths to date	46,854	40,792	
Same date, last year, 1898.	2	0	70

In continuation of Government Notification, dated the 30th March, 1899, the following telegram from the Government of India, Home Department, Sanitary, No. 1258, dated the 8th July, 1899, is published:—"Continuation my telegram 1277 of 29th March. Secretary of State wires: Mozambique orders revised, apply only to indigent Banians. Old residents will be admitted."

PLAGUE AND ITS PREVENTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—That prevention is better than cure is admitted by all. Theoretically it stands to reason, but practically the application of it at times is difficult. Now that the fell disease is practically dying out in Bombay, and the mortality figures are trying very rapidly to approach the normal figures per diem, preventive measures should now be rigorously carried out to save the city from the ravages of the next recrudescence, which, as supposed by some authorities, from the past history of plague, is expected to be of a very severe type.

The first invasion of plague in Bombay and its last two recrudescences have practically carried off the lives of the Bombay population by thousands, notwithstanding the good efforts of the now extinct Plague Committee and the efficient working of the Health Department of Bombay. It is very often that the working of these Departments was very tersely criticised in and out of the Corporation; but it can safely be said, to do justice to these Departments, that they never left any stone unturned, although their efforts were not crowned with great success. The hygienic principles—the preventive measures—should now be carried out by the Health Department to its letter, to cope with the future recrudescence. In addition, the following is well worth the attention of the Health Department and the Corporation. It is noticed now that the rat population in Bombay is increasing by leaps and bounds, and as the plague epidemic spreads mostly through the medium of these rodents, it is now the time that the Health Department should try to kill as many of them as possible, and directly limit the spread of the plague epidemic during the next recrudescence.—Yours, &c.,

RAJABALI RAMJI LAKHDHIR,
L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S, etc.

July 11.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE CHILIAN EXCHANGE.

THE AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING TRADE.

THE PACIFIC CABLE SCHEME.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

THERE have been several striking illustrations lately of the action of exchange rates on prices and of prices on exchange rates. Not the least interesting perhaps is the case of Chili. Prior to the monetary crisis in that Republic which broke out in the early days of July last year, the rate of exchange fluctuated only fractionally below the new gold standard par rate of 18d.; in the early months of 1898, for instance, it was quoted as high as 17 11-16d., and though it weakened as the gold drain which led to the crisis developed, it was still quoted 17d. on July 5 last on the eve of the publication of the moratorium and the decision to reissue 50,000,000 dol. in paper to relieve the stringency. After that event it fluctuated in August last between 13d. and 14d., but continued generally to fall. At the end of 1898 it was quoted only 12 1-2d, and by January 20 this year it had fallen as low as 11 3-8d. Since that time, however, there has been a more or less steady recovery, a quotation only a fraction below 16d. being attained during the latter part of May this year (15 13-16d. on May 19). There has been some giving way since, followed by a partial recovery, a fraction over 15d. being quoted this week. During the past few months, in short, there has been a rise in Chilian exchange varying from 30 to 40 per cent, a rise which must have strongly tended to increase the gold cost of exports from Chili, and which at the same time, by increasing the remunerativeness of exports to Chili and stimulating demand for goods suitable for that market, has, of course, contributed in its degree to strengthen the position of Lancashire producers of cotton goods and to raise the Manchester prices for such fabrics. But the Chilian exchange itself has also, in its turn, been subject to strengthening influence owing to the rise of prices. One of the important items of export from Chili is copper. During the twelve months ended May 31 this year the shipments of copper form Chili to Europe and the United States amounted to 25,000 tons, as against 23,950 tons during the twelve months ended May 31, 1898, and 22,553 tons during the twelve months ended May 31, 1897. Thus the actual quantity exported has tended to increase; during May this year the shipments were larger then in any preceding month during the three years. In the meantime the gold price of copper also has risen very greatly. At the time of the Chilian crisis last year standard copper was quoted at from £49 to £50 per ton.

These were not the lowest prices touched, much lower prices having been previously recorded. In July, 1894, for instance, £38. 2s. 6d. was quoted for G.M.B.'s, with exchange in that year fluctuating between 12d. and 13d. There was a continued rise in copper prices after July last year, £57. 10s. for standard being attained at the end of December last, though the Chilian exchange was meanwhile falling. But the rise since the end of 1898 has been much more rapid than before, £78. 10s. for standard being attained on May 15, at a time when the Chilian exchange was also about at its maximum rate so far this year. As we have said, the Chilian exchange has receded since that date somewhat, and so has the price of copper, though not seriously, £75. 10s. being quoted on the 15th inst. Of course Chili is now very far from being the chief source of supply of copper for Europe, its annual export of the metal to Europe and the United States being only about one-fifth the volume of the shipments from North America to this side of the Atlantic alone. Moreover, the upward movement in the price of copper during the past twelve months was undoubtedly induced largely by the decrease in the supplies from the United States and the continued increase in the consumption consequent on the rapid spread of electrical installations, and it apparently received a stimulus recently from the rumours respecting the formation of an American copper combination. On the other hand, the improvement in the Chilian exchange during the past few months has just as certainly been to some extent a consequence of the removal of anxiety respecting the boundary dispute with Argentina, the stopping of lavish expenditure on preparations for war, a general improvement in the economic position, and natural reaction from the extreme panic feeling of last year. Nevertheless, as the price of Chili bars has long been a standard quotation in the copper market, the cost of laying Chilian copper down in this country has a definite influence on the general tone of the copper market, and the rise in the Chilian exchange, therefore, it may reasonably be assumed, has been a not unimportant influence in promoting the recent rapid upward movement of prices in the copper market and in supporting them at what must be regarded as the comparatively high level maintained—with relatively slight fluctuations—during the past two or three months. But the high price of copper has also helped to maintain the Chillian exchange, as the great advance in the gold value of the metal, in addition to the increase in the quantity shipped, has been a factor in increasing Europe's gold indebtedness to Chili, or, in other words, of strengthening the side of the trade account to the credit of Chili.

Liverpool has been intimately associated with the development of the Australian colonies from the earliest days. More than fifty years ago, before the great rush to the Australian goldfields, fast sailing clippers flying the flag of the White Star line were regularly despatched with the mails from Liverpool to Australian ports, and when the gold fever set in something like half a million adventurers were carried to Melbourne and Sydney by sailing vessels. Some of the larger vessels then employed, such as the White Star, Red Jacket, and others, were as renowned for smartness, luxurious accommodation, and quick passages as are their successors the great steamship liners to-day. Until 1868, when Mr. Ismay purchased the White Star flag from the retiring owners, wooden ships had chiefly been employed.

Since then the trade between England and Australia has developed rapidly, but London has absorbed nearly the whole of it. Huge cargoes of Australian wool find their way to the London market, and of late the trade in frozen mutton, tallow, wines, fruits and dairy produce, which is also centred in London, has rivalled if not surpassed the wool trade in importance. Regular steamship lines between London and Australia have been established, and foreign steamship companies have instituted direct steam service between the Continent and Australian ports. But of late there has been an attempt to bring back some of the Australian traffic to the Mersey, and it is now announced that Messrs. Ismay, Imrie, and Co., of Liverpool, having sold all their sailing ships, have made a contract with Messrs. Harland and Wolff for the construction of five large twin-screw steamers, aggregating about 60,000 tons, for the Australian trade.

These steamers will carry no saloon or second cabin passengers, for whom there will be smoking, dining, and reading rooms, and many two and three berthed staterooms, all lighted with electricity. In addition to an unusually large capacity for general cargo, the new ships will have refrigerating chambers for the carriage of dairy produce, fruits, and chilled or frozen meats. It is hoped that Liverpool may become a centre for the distribution of a portion of Australia's products, as she already is for those of North and South America. The first of the White Star Australian liners, the Afric, of 11,815 tons, was launched on November 16, 1898, and is now in Belfast being fitted with refrigerating machinery. The Medic, of similar dimensions, followed on December 15, and will shortly be succeeded by the Persic, Runic, and Suevic, making together a fleet capable of maintaining a monthly service between Liverpool and Australia. It is intended that the Medic shall sail from Liverpool on her first voyage on Thursday the 3rd of August, and the other vessels named will follow at regular intervals. The agents in Australia for the steamers will be Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Limited, who have houses at all the principal ports.

It would appear that the crop prospects in Roumania are so unsatisfactory that the prohibition of the export of wheat has been contemplated. A statistical inquiry into the existing stocks of grain in the country is being made. The prospective failure of the harvest is attributed to the unfavourable weather at the time of sowing. Owing to the prevalence of extraordinary drought in Roumania, the plants did not grow. The importance of the Roumanian export trade in grain has diminished considerably in recent years in consequence of the considerable increase in the home consumption and the takings of the flour mills.

Referring to the recent declaration of a dividend on the preferred stock of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Company, the New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" remarks that the event is an important one, as the Company is a large one and has over dol. 114,000,000 of preferred stock outstanding. The present is the second dividend made by the Company. The first was paid last January and was for 1 per cent. Now 1 1-4 per cent is to be paid in July, and the resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Company in effect announces that there will be another dividend for the same amount next January. Both dividends will come out of the earnings for the fiscal year ending with the present month, so that they are based on past results and not on probable future earnings. Just at the moment there is a little uncertainty on the latter point, owing to the fact that the crop of winter wheat in Kansas is likely to be much smaller this year than last year. But continued revival of trade may furnish sufficient additional tonnage in merchandise and general freight to offset any loss in the grain tonnage. No exact figures are yet available as to the Atchison's income for the year ending June 30, 1899; the resolution passed, however, declares that the income is sufficient to over the 2 1-2 per cent. to be paid on the preferred shares after "setting apart a reasonable sum as a reserve." The Company's current returns of earnings bear out this statement. For 1897-8 the annual report showed a surplus of dols. 1,836,000 over the income interest. For the ten months of the current fiscal year to April 30 net earnings have been dols. 1,204,000 better than for the corresponding ten months of 1897-8. The 2 1-2 per cent. on the preferred stock calls for dols. 2,855,000.

According to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the Pacific Cable scheme has made some progress since the announcement of that annual guarantee of £20,000 with which the Colonies concerned are so dissatisfied. "The Imperial Government, while contending that their first offer was not only fair, but even generous, now acknowledge that they feel the force of the considerations 'based upon higher grounds than mere commercial expediency,' upon which the Colonies have rested their latest appeals. Highly appreciating the sentiments which have prompted the Colonies to urge the close co-operation of the Mother Country with themselves in a work of great importance to the Empire, her Majesty's Government have now announced their willingness to reconsider the cable question on 'the basis of utilising the credit of the United Kingdom in the provision of the capital.' On the present basis of Imperial co-operation it should be easy to raise the capital at 2 1-2 per cent., instead of probably 4 per cent. had the Colonies been left to themselves. This alone will ensure a large annual saving throughout the currency of the loan." It is greatly to be regretted that the Government has not determined to solve this Pacific Cable problem in the only manner worthy of its dignity—that is, by adopting the recommendations of the Committee appointed to enquire into the matter. Nothing short of this will satisfy the Canadian and Australian Governments, whose delegates will now press this adhesion on Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. It is quite time this question should be settled, for it has been delayed in a disgraceful manner, thanks to the influence wielded at the Colonial Office and elsewhere by the Eastern Cable Ring.

Money is still easy; there are, indeed, people who call it a "drug," as though that ever could be when there are so many very excellent folk longing for it daily. We may doubtless see a slightly harder feeling towards the month's end, but after that there will be renewed ease. Berlin rates have been harder the last day or so, and this has been taken by some as an indirect "tip" to go slow. There is, however, little, if anything, in it. New York has been sending across some more money, but there is a talk of this supply being nearly at an end. At the moment of writing, the cable transfer rate is a trifle easier, and should this be accentuated New York's shipments of the yellow metal might, or possibly would, fall off.

The wretched Transvaal business has been good enough to help races, holidays, and so on, to upset business. The markets all round show weakness, and until something definite one way or the other, in something or another, comes along, what inducement is there to embark in the merry games, which the broker loves so well? We see none, but that may be the fault of our age. Still, if readers really and truly hanker after doing business, they might do worse than cast an eye Kaffirwards. Consols possess attractions for the steady-going. Why should they fall off because a Boer makes a speech? Is the British Empire come to so low a pitch? Home Rails open the week with dullness, and one can see little reason why Yankees are lower, and with them Canadian rails.

The Trunk strike is ended—through Sir Wilfrid Laurier's mediation, says Reuter—and traffics are good enough. Canadas can survive the loss of Sir William Van Horne as president, and if at less than par are worth buying. As regards Home Rails, there is no real reason for the drop which distinguished the week's opening, unless it be that folk are beginning to fear the working expenses which come to be made up at the half-year's end. South-Westerns, by the way, had a jump on Thursday, on a statement as regards the Stella. Prices have fallen off since.

THE DHUBRI-GAUHATI RAILWAY.

WHEN the Dhubri-Gauhati Railway, at present under survey, is built and the Bramaputra bridged at the later spot—which is marked by nature for the crossing by its contracted rocky channel and Peacock Island in mid-stream—there will be uninterrupted communication on the metre gauge between Dibrugarh and Cawnpore and thence on to the vicinity of Karachi. Once at Ledo, a station sixty-eight miles from Dibrugarh on the existing line, we are at the junction, as the *Pioneer* points out, of the line which will cross the Patkoi range, run *via* the Hakong Valley to Mogaung and unite India and Burma by the easiest and cheapest route. Cheap, however, is a word of only comparative meaning in this connection for the line of 234 miles is estimated to cost something like 400 lakhs and to take at least five years building, while it will run nearly all the way through primeval jungle almost destitute of supplies and of inhabitants, although the country has natural richness and is credited with great mineral resources. For this reason of cost our contemporary thinks it will be long before the scheme is practically taken up although in the end it is certain to be carried out. But there is another consideration to take into account. This northern route into Burma from India may prove to be the best route into China. The more the Kunlon Ferry route to Yunnan is examined on the trans-Salween side the less satisfactory it appears. It is quite possible that a much shorter and more practicable route may be found by careful survey through the apparent maze of hill and gorge on the border of Szechuan and north-west Yunnan into the head-waters valley of a tributory of the Yangtse Kiang. If such a route were to be found giving easier access between Burma and China, access which the British Government has recently pledged itself to Parliament, not for the first time, to assist and promote actively, then the link between Assam and Burma giving railway communication with India will become a matter of pressing importance. Nor is it so out of the way and devious as might be thought. If a chord line is constructed from the Shahjaui branch terminus north of Benares to Cawnpore, this will give the most direct communication possible between that centre and Assam. A third rail, or a new independent line between Kotri and Karachi would place that seaport in direct railway connection on an unbroken gauge with Upper Burma and China. On the other hand, heavy goods arriving by sea at Calcutta find their cheapest carriage up the Bramaputra to Dibrugarh, and the same may be said of heavy produce and goods from the Ganges Valley all of which have a clear water-way to the river terminus of the railway in Upper Assam. Again, on the Burma side water carriage is open from the ocean steamers at Rangoon to Katha below Bhamo. Whether a practicable railway route can be found in this northern line of country on the Burma-China border we cannot tell, but it is well worth careful surveying.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

WATER suddenly burst into the working of the Gauchalland Pit, Galston, Ayrshire, on June 20. Sixty men were in the pit, and they were soon up to their necks in water. The majority escaped, but fifteen men remained unaccounted for, and the greatest anxiety prevailed among the relatives. It happily transpired, however, that these men had found refuge in the higher workings, and after four hours' imprisonment they were brought to the surface without having sustained any injury.

THE FAR EAST.

REPORTED MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES.

KOWLOON EXTENSION.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE AT PEKING.

AT the forenoon service in St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, last Sunday, much consternation was occasioned amongst the congregation by the intimation made by the Bishop of Victoria that he had received a telegram announcing the massacre of the Rev. H. S. Phillips and Mrs. Phillips, Miss Sears and seven Chinese converts in the Fokien Province. The telegram also stated that the massacre was firmed from various sources. On the following day, however, the reassuring news was received of the safety of the party. It appears that there had been trouble brewing for some time in the Province of Kienning, and it culminated in an attack upon the Mission premises and the Yamen at Kienyang. The missionaries went to the Yamen for protection, which happily the authorities were able to afford. The information of a massacre of missionaries was brought to Foochow by many of the people who fled from Kienyang when the trouble commenced.

It is reported from Peking that on June 18, a plot to blow up the imperial Palace in Peking, known as the Yuen Ming Yuen, was discovered, and that mine charged with dynamite was found. The report adds that ten men have been arrested in connection with this mysterious affair, and have been handed over to the Board of Punishment for trial.

The Government is very consistent in its policy of blunder, the latest retrograde movement we have to chronicle being the decision to retrocede the city of Sham-Chuen, on the borders of the new territory which was quite recently taken possession of by a military force as a protest against the Chinese official connivance at the disturbances in the new territory. This city will be retroceded to the Chinese authorities for a money indemnity which we believe has been fixed at dol. 93,000.

The police have arrested two Chinese for being concerned in the murder of Tung Cheung, who was sent with the Governor's proclamation to Un Loong in the new territory. One of the prisoners is an elder of the village where the murder took place and the other is a cook in the same village. On 17th April, a number of the elders sat in council in the meeting house at Un Loong, and decided to murder three men whom they had caused to be arrested for 'selling their country to foreigners.' At midnight on the 17th April the elders caused the three men—one of whom was Tung Cheung—who were in chains and confined in swine crates, to be carried to the side of a creek. There they fired revolver shots at them, and then hurled them into the water.

On Saturday evening, a gunner of the Royal Artillery, stationed at Stonecutter's Island Hongkong, was drowned in the harbour while returning from Hongkong in a small dinghy. Gunners Thomas and Clifford, of the 38th Southern Division, pulled over to Hongkong on Saturday afternoon in a small dinghy, and remained in town till about half-past eight o'clock. The soldiers then launched off from Murray Pier in the small craft, and proceeded on their foolhardy voyage across the harbour in the darkness. Thomas was pulling while Clifford was at the tiller. After the boat had reached the vicinity of Tsimshatsui, Clifford suggested that they should change places and when the men stood up to affect the change it is believed that they overbalanced themselves and fell into the water. Thomas is a good swimmer, and made every effort to save his comrade, who was unable to swim, but his efforts were of no avail, and he swam for a water boat, and was pulled on board in an exhausted condition. The sampan pulled ashore, and Thomas landed and gave the alarm. A launch containing a picnic party had just returned, and the coxswain and soldiers out in search of Clifford. The boat, with the sockets canes and the oars in it, was found, and the helmet were picked up, but nothing was seen of the poor fellow Clifford.—*China Mail* (June 24).

THE KOWLOON EXTENSION.

THE RETROCESSION OF SHAM CHUÊN CITY.

HONGKONG, June 22.

We were able to state positively two nights ago that the British Government had decided to retrocede the city of Sham Chuen to the Chinese authorities accepting a monetary indemnity for the expenses incurred in putting down the disturbances in the New Territory.

We are now informed that the amount of the indemnity is fixed at dols 93,000.

Kowloon City will be retained by Hongkong.

This retrocession is condemned in the most unqualified terms by the civil community,—and, we doubt not, by the naval, military and local authorities—as yet we have heard of no action by the China Association, Chamber of Commerce or Navy League. Surely a strongly-worded protest should be addressed to the Imperial Government. Already the Chinese are talking about a great Chinese victory, and it would seem that after all these years of experience of the Chinese the British Government is the most inane in its dealings with them. The retrocession of Sham Chuen means a legacy of troubles in the future administration of the New Territory.—*Mail.*

A RETROGRADE CHINESE OFFICIAL.

ATTACK ON SIR ROBERT HART AND THE FOREIGN CUSTOMS.

The notorious Censor Kang Yi appears to have been rushing things in the Yangtse region in a manner that the powers that be in Peking evidently consider dangerous (says the *China Gazette*). They probably foresee serious trouble of the reactionary Manchu Censor coming to open loggerheads with the great Hunanese Viceroy Liu Kun-yih, and therefore a check has been put upon Kang Yi's impetuosity. Accordingly, to-day a 'secret' decree is ostentatiously published ordering him to be careful in his negotiations and all his dealings with affairs in Liu Kun-Yih's jurisdiction; not to offend that well-tried venerable officer of the crown, and while keeping on good terms with Liu personally to direct his investigations mainly towards the subordinate officers of the Viceroy with a view of discovering any irregularities on their part or in their administration of affairs. It is currently stated in this connection that Kang-yi has reported to the throne that there are immense sums squandered in the Viceroy's provinces that ought to be remitted to Peking, and that both the foreign and native collectorates of Customs spend far too much money upon collecting the revenue, thereby largely reducing the residue which is remitted to Peking.

It is further stated that before he left Peking Kang-yi drew up a sweeping indictment of Sir Robert Hart's administration of the I. M. Customs, and put in parallel columns the salaries paid to the corresponding officers of the Japanese and Foreign Customs in China with the object of making an adverse comparison against the latter. He showed that Japanese clerks did exactly the same work for "yen" 40 or 50 a month as Europeans in the Chinese service get Hk. Tls. 300 to Hk. Tls. 600 a month for doing, and that Japanese Commissioners received two or three hundred yen, whereas European Commissioners in China's service get from a thousand to fifteen hundred yen a month. In short he made an open attack upon the Customs administration and its present scale of pay, which he argued was so high that China had not enough money left to pay her liabilities on the outstanding loans, and he therefore advocated an immediate return to the former scale of pay, and we are sorry to say that this reactionary proposal is meeting with considerable support amongst the higher Chinese officials, who, however, seem to forget that the I. M. Customs Service is no longer Chinese in anything but name, and that it is the foreign bondholders and not Chinese mandarins of Kang Yi's type who control it.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE AT PEKING.

The Peking correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes:—One of the highest officials in this city asserts that the Tsungli Yamen has rejected the Russian proposals and that the matter is now in abeyance. The Yamen's reply was couched in cautious, pleading terms; China has in many matters treated Russia very generously, so much so that other Powers have blamed us for granting your country so many privileges. Moreover, as there is soon to be a line completed by which Peking will be connected with your own great railways there can be no necessity for another railway. We must also refer you to the edict issued last year by the Empress Dowager directing that no more lines could be allowed to be built until those in process of construction have been completed and their advantages fully proved, etc., etc.' How much effect this document will have on the Czar and his Ministers may easily be conjectured. Argument has little force against a glacier.

The Oriental College which Russia proposes to establish in Vladivostock may and probably will be erected in Peking. Very influential Russian statesmen favour this change of location, and there is no doubt it would be of great advantage to Russia's interests. Therefore, we may soon see Russian students of Chinese, Manchu, Mongolian, Kalmuk, Tibetan, Corean, and Japanese perambulating the streets of Peking. With a few slight alterations the Imperial University—or the British Legation—might be rendered very suitable for the requirements of the new College! Why not?

How Russia's recent movements effect the stipulation of the Anglo-Russian Convention, no one seems to know. If John Bull approves, or sleeps, no one else is likely to be anxious, but——

AN OLD LOVE STORY.

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE.

THE WORKS OF M. MASSON.

I DO not know whether my readers are familiar with the works of M. Frederic Masson, writes *M. A. P.* which tells the story. He is perhaps the greatest living expert on Napoleon. A fanatical devotee of the founder of French Imperialism, a student of extraordinary diligence, he has apparently devoted the whole of his life to the study of the life of Napoleon, from its highest to its smallest details. The result is that, if you asked M. Masson what place Napoleon was in, what particular work he was doing, who were his companions, what he was writing, what he was saying, at any hour in almost any day during all the years of his life, M. Masson could answer without hesitation.

THEIR FASCINATION.

The French public have been fascinated by a series of volumes written by this great Napoleon expert. Perhaps the fascination is in part due to the fact that M. Masson, content to leave to others the description of Napoleon as a general, a law-giver, and a ruler, has taken for his subject the merely human and private side of the man. A list of the names of M. Masson's works will give an idea of their character. They are: "Napoleon and his Loves," "Napoleon and his Family," "Napoleon at Home," and so on. The two volumes which are before me deal with another and an equally fascinating topic in the life of Napoleon; they are the story of Josephine from her birth to her days as an empress. It is not the first time M. Masson has written about Josephine. She is, in the record of Napoleon's love stories, naturally the most prominent figure in that somewhat large gallery. I remember well the stranger impression made upon me by the pages in which M. Masson relates the first interviews between him who was destined to be the master of the world, and the woman who was destined to so largely influence his career. There was something weird ghost-like, I had almost said ghoul-like, in the chapter.

M. Masson was able to describe every piece of furniture in the small house in the Rue Chantereine in which Josephine lived; he told the names of all her servants; he had even penetrated to her wardrobe, and counted you out, as might a careful housewife preparing the weekly account for the laundry, the number of her petticoats, her stockings, her—I am not sure that he was not able to tell you the material of her garters. You could, in addition, almost follow every look that passed between the two—this thin, pale-faced, under sized young soldier, with the long locks that were the fashion with the Revolutionaries and those wondrous eyes that had the rowers that were to awe a whole world by one of their glances; and this woman, with her languid Creole grace, her soft voice, her slightly foreign accent, her knowledge of all the arts of coquetry, the management and seduction of men, the curious mixture of mental shallowness and social tact, which made her irresistible and quite at home in the splendour of every position. I can only compare the impression created by this chapter in M. Masson's book to the feeling you have when you see Irving reconstitute the murder scene in the dream trial of "The Bells." I shall return to these pages of M. Masson when I reach the moment where Napoleon and Josephine met for the first time.

BIAS AGAINT JOSEPHINE.

The two books that are before me have, perhaps, few passages as striking as those to which I have made allusion; but they are characterised by the same extraordinary mastery of detail, the same almost incredible minuteness of investigation, the same boundless knowledge of every circumstance, of every human being that came within the orbit of Napoleon's private life. I must utter one word of warning. M. Masson is so fanatical a Bonapartist that he cannot be regarded as quite an impartial judge between his hero and anybody with whom he was brought in contact. Even between husband and wife he cannot hold the scales with perfect balance. Throughout these volumes there is an intense bias against Josephine. And though I make myself the exponent of M. Masson's theories in these two articles on Josephine, I write simply as an exponent; it is for others to decide how far the picture and the judgment between the two characters is justified by all the facts of history.

JOSEPHINE'S BIRTH AND PARENTAGE.

Without further preface I proceed to tell the story of Josephine, as told by M. Masson. She was born on June 23rd, 1763, in the Island of Martinique in the French West Indian possessions of France. The one of the West of that day was very different from the colonies of the present age. The West Indies played in the life of France somewhat the same part as India in the life of England. Younger sons of good families and energetic temperament went there, amassed a considerable fortune in a short time, and then returned to their native land to enjoy it. The French girl of the colonies also played the part of the American heiress of to-day in London society, and the English aristocracy; she was reachly dowered; she was often beautiful; she came of a good family; she was so adaptable that after a short residence in Paris she acquired all the graces of the women of the most polite society of the most polite country in the world. But Josephine was not a richly dowered bride. She came from a family impoverished, unfortunate, reckless. Her father has been transformed by legends into the owner of countless slaves, to a millionaire manufacturer, to a man of princely hospitality. As a matter of fact, he was in debt and difficulties all his life; there was no princely mansion, but a small house, a part of his factory for the refining of sugar, because he had not the money to replace the house destroyed by a storm, and his slaves were but fifteen to twenty in number. Moreover, he was a loose liver; carried on intrigues with the women of colour; indeed, a natural sister of Josephine by one of these women arrived at the Tuileries in the days of her glory.

A TYPICAL CREOLE.

Josephine was brought up in the soft, enervating, somewhat

at a period when, in one of the constant wars between England and France, the security of the island was threatened. The Governor is brought into contact with the family of Josephine; their relations become very close; later, indeed, Josephine and her husband had the same recollections and bringing-up to bring them together. Young Alexandre de Beauharnais spent several years in the Island of Martinique—most of the time in charge of the family of Josephine. But he had returned to France when he was a youth, had entered the King's service, was full of youthful ambition and eagerness to escape parental control, and begin that long pursuit of fame, and of the pleasures of the fair—possessions which did not desert him even when he stood on the ladder of the scaffold.

Marriage to him when he was seventeen was not in itself attractive; its charm, however, enlarged instead of abridging, his freedom, for he became master of a certain fortune and of himself when he was married. Madame Renaudin, an aunt of Josephine, was the instrument which brought about the alliance. Her motives were not altogether creditable. She had become the mistress and the entire ruler of the father of Alexandre de Beauharnais, and she desired the alliance of the young man with one of her family by way of strengthening her own position, irregular as it was. This at least is the theory of M. Masson, though it must be added that even according to him she always displayed intense devotion for young Beauharnais, and it is certain that he treated her throughout life as a second mother.

ARRANGING THE MARRIAGE.

Whatever the cause, it is certain that Madame Renaudin was very resolved that young Beauharnais should marry one of her nieces. She writes to her brother to send over Catherine, his eldest daughter; she will be a mother to her, will complete her education, will marry her to young Beauharnais, whose praises she sings. But before the letter arrives, Catherine has died of yellow fever. But this does not diminish the anxiety of the father of the young Beauharnais of Madame Renaudin for an alliance with the family of M. de la Pagerie, and that worthy is that perhaps equally desirous to settle his children. So he gives a choice to the suitors of either of his two daughters, putting first Marie known in the family as Manette, who is but eleven years and a half old, and who, therefore, would have to be waited for, on Josephine, the elder. Of her the affectionate father is able to say that she has a very fine skin and splendid arms, and that she longs to live in France. He is ready to come to Paris with both his daughters or with one; especially as he wants to consult doctors—he was always an invalid—and to solicit the Court for favour to which he is entitled. He was a constant solicitor for Court favours.

JOSEPHINE IS CHOSEN.

Madame Renaudin was equally complacent. All that she cares about is that Alexandre should marry one of her nieces. She has no particular care as to which one; the one of eleven years or the one of fifteen. Writing from France to her brother, she says, without wasting any superfluous pity on the little dead girl: "Come with one of your daughters, or with the two. Whatever you do will be pleasing to us. We must have a daughter of yours."

The young man himself was not so enthusiastic. He had accepted the *fiancee* of thirteen years of age because it meant immediate marriage, and the consequent emancipation and full possession of his fortune. But, for the same reason, a *fiancee* of eleven years and a half strikes him as distinctly undesirable—"un peu verte" is his phrase, and he would prefer one whom he could marry immediately. But that he would be tied for all would not to marry at all. He is with his regiment in the renewed war with England, doing his service in a plodding kind of away, thinking of glory, and not bothering his head about taking a wife except so far as he may better his position by doing so. However, when the letters referred to came to France, his father forwarded them to Alexandre, still with his regiment. The old people had made up their minds to marry him to whichever of the two girls he preferred, of which there is the startling proof that the Marquis had sent to Josephine's father authority to publish at Martinique the banns, and that in this written authority the Christian and surname of the future bride are left blank!

Alexandre accepted with fairly good grace the substitution of the elder girl for the younger, with the mild protest: "Surely you have no intention of making me marry this thing [as if she and I have mutual dislike for each other]." With this qualified consent the Marquis writes to De la Pagerie; "Hesitation and difficulties are things of the past. It is one of your daughters that we want," he says. And Madame Renaudin dwells on the point, and on the necessity of losing no time. "Alas," she says, "why cannot I fly in quest of you? Come, come, it is your sister who implores you."

FIRST CLOUD.

Josephine is brought to France, and it is with such feelings on the part of her husband that he takes her whole future into his charge. The marriage, it will be seen, does not begin well and soon there are clouds. The young couple live in the hotel of the Marquis de Beauharnais, the father of the bridegroom.

This mansion, in spite of its garden and its fine architecture, was a tearfully gloomy house; a dreary prison to the young girl, who, though living in the middle of Paris, had very few opportunities of seeing the world. A few men of her husband's family used to come to the house, but there were no women to take her out except Madame Renaudin, and she was worse than useless. Nor did her husband make the smallest attempt to make up for all this. He refused to bring her out, concerned himself little about her, and had, indeed, rejoined his regiment in the spring of 1780, so that the unhappy girl found herself in this dreary house with her aunt, her stepfather, and her soured mother-in-law, ever running inquest of money and of favours from the Court. There is a picture of her at this miserable moment in life, full of pathos—the fuller, not merely because of the forlornness and innocence it describes, or merely because it stands in such contrast to the splendour of her after days, but rather because it is the faithful reflection of the lot of so many millions of Josephine's sisters among the suffering and misunderstood women of the world. Josephine, as the reader will see, will have to travel a long way from the girl she is at the moment in her life we have now reached, and she cannot take her place among the highest of women. But let us only review here how she started, and reflect what she might have been if a true husband's love had been there to cherish and to train her. And now, here is the single sentence that describes her at this hour. Her only distraction was to take walks in Paris "fingering in her pockets the poor jewels given her on her wedding day, just to have the pleasure of feeling them as she went."

JOSEPHINE GOES TO SCHOOL AGAIN.

Living thus and learning that her husband was thoroughly enjoying himself at Brest, she could scarcely fail to be tempted to jealousy, writes him letters, playfully accusing him of infidelity, asks to be allowed to share his garrison life. Alexandre was disgusted, for he found her ugly, heavy, clumsy, without distinction, with a countrified air, and rather stupid ideas of conjugal love into the bargain. When he came back to Paris he went constantly into society, but took his wife nowhere. When he writes to her, it is in the pedantic style of a schoolmaster and of a teacher of deportment rolled into one. He admits himself that as soon as he saw his bride he "formed the plan of beginning her education all over again, and of repairing, by his zeal, the first fifteen years of her life which had been neglected."

Poor young Josephine is, therefore, condemned to play the schoolgirl over again, while her husband enjoys himself at Rome, at all the festivities there for six months; and the year after the birth of his first-born, the son who became Prince Eugene, he calmly accepts a military mission to Martinique.

THE SEPARATION.

Everything consequently pointed to a separation. The birth of Hortense, the second child, brought things to a crisis. She was born in 1783, in Paris, and the father had no news of it for two months. As soon as he heard of it, he wrote to his wife a vile letter accusing her of infidelity. He had, while philosophising on woman's duty, provided himself with a mistress in Martinique, and was sending her back to France, arranging to meet her at Paris. He orders Josephine to retire into a convent or to her family. All sorts of attempts were made by the Marquis, by Madame Renaudin, and by other notable people, to bring about a reconciliation, but De Beauharnais remains inflexible. He wishes, at all cost, to preserve the liberty which he has regained, and he would seem to have a strong reason for that. He has rejoined at Paris the woman who became his mistress at Martinique, and who probably has only preceded him to Paris because her condition cannot much longer be concealed. Then after a month of fruitless efforts, Josephine determines to go into a convent—the famous Abbey of Penthemont which she mentioned so often in later life. And she files a complaint against her husband with a view to a law-suit. Alexandre is afraid of this lawsuit, as there are so many people against him. Consequently, he becomes a party to a voluntary settlement by which Josephine can live where she likes, with other favourable conditions. So that Josephine comes out of the battle with all the honours of war.

(*To be continued.*)

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE "GURAKHI" STATE PROSECUTIONS.

THE native journals approve of the results of the recent State prosecutions against the *Gurakhi* newspaper.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—Now that the sedition trials in connection with the *Gurakhi* are over, we are in a position to comment on the case. We have from time to time called attention in these columns to the rabid writings of a certain section of the Congress press. Seditious articles have gone unnoticed—at least such was the impression—and gaining courage, the editors of rags like the *Gurakhi* have launched out more freely in invective and disloyalty. A remark that was made by one of the prisoners has much sound logic in it, and it is a point on which we ourselves had something to say some time ago. Seeing that a certain article calculated to bring a bolt from the blue had gone unchallenged, he did not think it came within the purview of a seditious article, and was encouraged to write further articles calculated to bring about a disloyal feeling. In our opinion the very first transgression should be made the occasion for an explanation from the editor. This would prevent him from further rashness and disabuse his mind of the feeling that as to all appearances his article had gone unnoticed, he was at liberty to write further in the same strain. We see in this "Gurakhi" prosecution the very point to which we are referring. The press in general, the Bombay congress Committee, and all right thinkers called for the prosecution of the "Kal." Excepting Mr. Tilak's "Maratha" and one or two journals with a kindred feeling, the condemnation of the "Kal's" ethics was pretty unanimous. Government no doubt had had the matter brought to their notice, but did not see their way to act in the matter, and we see the result of this in the prosecution of the "Gurakhi."

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states:—Painful as the subject of press prosecution always has been, the less said about the last two sedition cases the better. Nobody disputes the fact that a very poisonous stuff was circulated through the columns of the *Gurakhi*. The only question is whether it is advisable to give undue importance by elaborate prosecutions to the trashy writings of insignificant papers. Under the present circumstances the political atmosphere being calm and clear, exception cannot perhaps be taken to the step taken by Government. The pity is that while writers sit down to criticise some foibles of Government officials, they unconsciously transgress all legitimate limits. Such cases are therefore replete with lessons for either party upon which, however, it is not our present purpose to expatiate. The accused in the *Gurakhi* cases must thank their stars that the Judge who tried them discharged his duties with an unbiased mind and with considerable leniency. We sincerely hope that these cases may be the last of their kind.

The *Gujarti* remarks:—As had already been anticipated, the two State prosecutions have ended in conviction of the accused. Under the amended Law of Sedition which might cover almost anything and everything we do not think Government would find much difficulty in getting publicists convicted of sedition. We, therefore, do not see why it was deemed necessary to retain three leading counsel to represent the Crown at so much expense to the tax-payer. Though the law is elastic enough to cover any strong comment, we are not to be understood as approving in the least of the writings of the *Gurakhi*. They were supremely foolish in many respects and conceived in bad taste, though here and there the grievance complained of was real. The learned Chief Justice, who has been presiding at the current Sessions, has already given sufficient proofs of what the public may expect from him. He is courteous, dignified, fair, and impartial, and not carried away by any irrepressible and ambitious desire to play the *role* of the prosecutor. He has also shown in punishing the accused how he can temper justice with mercy. That is so far as the judicial aspect of the case is concerned. But we fail to see any wisdom in instituting criminal proceedings against men who were ready to tender an unqualified apology in any terms dictated by Government.

The *Indian Spectator* writes:—Nothing can be in greater contrast to the stir and excitement caused throughout India by the Press prosecutions, two years ago, than the apparently complacent indifference with which the country has regarded the prosecution and conviction of Messrs. Joshi and Bhatye of the *Gurakhi*. The defence of the accused themselves showed that they did not count on public sympathy or support. Neither of them disputed the objectionable character of the articles complained against. It would have been ridiculous to deal severely with the men who vied with each other in the abjectness of their defence, and Sir Lawrence Jenkins, in passing sentences on them, did well to temper justice with a very large amount of mercy. The accused have proved themselves to be contemptible creatures whose lapses would have been too much to visit with any exemplary punishment. The conviction, however, has established two things. Joshi confessed himself an ignorant tool in the hands of Bhatye, the proprietor, but his conviction has proved that the legal responsibility of the writer in no way depends on his realising his moral responsibility for what he writes. If a journalist chooses to abnegate his duty of personal conviction, and chooses to become the amanuenses of another, he may do so; but, if the writing infringe the law, he will not, as he should not, be allowed to plead his pliancy in bar of judgment. Ordinarily, we suppose, the proprietor will be able to purge himself of his responsibility in law for a seditious article appearing in his paper, by dispensing with the services of writer and by repudiating the writings. But in the case of Bhatye, there were circumstances, besides his having inspired the articles himself, which made such a step, altough apparently adopted, ineffectual to deliver him from the liabilities he had incurred.

The *Native Opinion* observes:—There have been more than one feature of the cases for sedition, decided last week in the Sessions of the High Court, which entitled the gentlemen of the Juries empanelled and the eminent Judge who presided, to hearty congratulations for the exemplary manner in which they discharged their respective duties. Barring a little impatience, at times attributable to a prematurely formed judgment, the Juries in the two cases showed a dispassionateness and discrimination, which on the one hand, secured unanimity amongst themselves, and on the other, stand a fair chance of winning for their verdicts a general approval of the public. The judge proved a model of patience and evenness of temper and was evidently extremely anxious to hold the scales impartially and not to forget the right to temper justice with mercy. The six and twelve months' imprisonment with which he considered justice would be amply avenged against Joshi and Bhate and his refusal to consent to an enhancement of punishment because of a previous conviction for offences wholly dissimilar to sedition evince a frame of mind the presence of which in the Chief Justice of our High Court is the principal guarantee on which we rely for the preservation of a free public life in these days of distrust, suspicion and over-funkiness of the official world.

CRICKET.

PARMANANDDAS JIVANDAS HINDU GYMKHANA *vs.* ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE STORES C. CLUB.

THE above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday last and resulted in an easy win for the Home team. The Army and Navy team scored 38 runs, Mr. Long being the only player who scored 10 runs. The Gymkhana scored 114 runs for the loss of 2 wickets only. Messrs. Dali and Telang contributed 54 and 43 respectively, and showing some fine cricket; The Gymkhana having closed their innings, the opponents in their second venture scored 65 runs for 3 wickets down at the call of time.

ARMY AND NAVY C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Long b Kirtiker	16	c Shivgar b Chunilal	33
Connell, st Chunilal	0	run out	3
Fitz Herbert b Chunilal	0	c Joshi b Date	19
Windsor, c Chunilal b Kirtiker	1	not out	2
Dean c Ayasker b Chunilal	6		
Pereira c Save b Kirtiker	0		
Stevenson b Chunilal	1		
Poyntry b Kirtiker	0		
Vithal Dharma c & b Chunilal	0		
Gonsalves b Kirtiker	2		
Rebeyro not out	5		
Extras	7	Extras	8
Total	38	Total	82

HINDU GYMKHANA.

P K Telang not out	43
C V Metha b Fitz Herbert	3
Shivgar c Dean b Rebers	5
K A Date not out	54
R V Shinker, Kirtiker, Jayaker, B J Joshi, Godsmbe, Agasker, Save — to bat	
Extras	9
Total	114

THE ORIGIN OF PICTURE FRAMES.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., in the discussion which followed Mr. Hunter Donaldson's paper before the Society of Arts, on picture frames, said:—Mr. Hunter Donaldson had provided them with a most suggestive paper on a most captivating, but most strangely neglected department of applied art. It was a department of decoration so near and handy to them all, and yet so entirely unheeded and unexplored, that his only regret was that Mr. Hunter Donaldson had not dealt with it in a more systematic and more expository manner, surveying the full extent of our ignorance of it, and all the scattered sources from which we might derive information on it; that is to say, the sources through which we might trace the evolution or, rather, in some instances, the devolution of the various existent types of picture frames, and receive the ennabling inspirations of artistic grace for the sustenance of the refinement and elevation of their traditionary designs. The question of picture, as of scripture, (*a*) frames, is indeed one of all but the very highest artistic importance; and painters and sculptors, truly reverent toward their art, ought to be more particular as to the framing, or other setting of their divine handiwork, than even a writer about the binding and "forwarding" of his book. He had always taken the deepest interest in picture frames, and not only in relation to the pictures they enshrined—for the frame of a great picture should be regarded as its shrine (Latin, "scrinium") or ark, and should be designed in this devout regard—but also in relation to the position the enshrined picture has to permanently occupy; but he had never once given a thought to the historical genesis of the picture frame, until his attention had been drawn to the subject by the spontaneous and felicitous statement of his views and opinions on the artistic question of pictures frames with which Mr. Hunter Donaldson had favoured and delighted them that evening. Of course the ultimate origin of picture frames is in the instinct—one of beauty as well as of utility—natural to finite reason, to define, that is, to fix bounds to, to frame-in, everything, even the infinite. Thus according to the Hecatæan geography, which is the geography of Homer and Hesiod, the whole habitable earth, the sun-rise lands (Asia, with Libya), and the sun-set lands (Europa: cf. Erebus, Hesperus, Hesperides), is framed-in by the circumfluent stream of outer Ocean; and in the Ptolemaic astronomy, which is the astronomy of all poetry and romance, the Seven Heavens of our planetary system are bound in by the Twelve circumambient Wardens of the Zodiac. Even the infinite comprehension and charity of the "Fides Catholica" has, from the 6th or 7th centuries of Human Salvation, been picturesquely defined by the peremptory terms of the circumscriptive creed of, as is said, "the holy prelate Athanasius." In the Græco-Roman wall-painting of the 1st century A. D., formerly to be seen in the Casa d'Adonide at Pompeii, a pigmy is represented before an easel, painting a picture, and it is clear that he is painting in the frame as he paints the picture. This is what was done in the case of many of the wall-paintings of Pompeii; and what was, and is, done with many of the paintings in the Coptic churches of Egypt; and it is universally done by the native artists of India. The oldest actual example, (*b*) of an approximately determinable date, of this simple manner of framing in a picture, known to me, is the archaic Corinthian terra-cotta plaque in the Louvre, representing, in black figure painting, a potter at his wheel, before a heap of clay, turning the wheel with his hand, and moulding a lump of the clay into a vase with his right, while finished vases hanging above him; the whole framed in with a heavy border of black. This is the proper framing for trivial pictures. In the Græco-Roman painting of the 1st century A.D. from the Casa del Ceruscio, Pompeii, now in the Naples museum, representing a female artist painting a Herm, a Cupid stands before her holding up a sketch of the statuette, stretched on a frame which is the exact original of the bald and arid so-called "Oxford frame." This is the identical "pictura in linteo"—"painting on canvas"—illustrated in Rich's *Dictionary of Roman and Greek Antiquities* and Dr. Murray would appear to have shown Mr. Hunter Donaldson, in the British Museum, an actual frame of this description. It was evidently derived from the embroiding frame, and the weaving frame, of the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans; for, at least among the Greeks, pictures were painted with the tabuloierpi across, or before, these were painted with liquid colour and the brush. The only painted picture known to Homer is the "pictura textilis."—"acu picta." The frame of the classica lyre suggests an elegant modification of this otherwise wholly mechanical, unimaginative, and frigid form of frame. The earliest decorative frame known to me is Egyptian of the 14th century B.C., and it at once expresses in the most emphatic terms of art the subtle sympathetic relations that must always subsist between a frame and the contents for which it is especially designed. In this case the frame and its contents are a specimen of massive jewelry, slightly more than 5 inches broad at the base, slightly less than 5 inches broad at the top, and just 4 1-4 inches high. It is the sepulchral pectoral now in the Boulak Museum, of Kha-em-nas, son of Rameses II., and it is wrought in lapis-lazuli and gold. What at once gives this splendid jewel its imposing dignity is that the frame is fashioned into the *naos*, cella or "holy of holies" of an Egyptian temple; or, as he would himself rather suggest, of the shrine within the "holy of holies." We have another suggestion, of an analogous character, for artistic frames, in the terra-cotta amulets of the 1st or 2nd century B. C., stamped with figures of the Ephesian Artemis and the mystic inscriptions known as "Epnesia grammata." One of these was found at Syracuse, and is to be seen in the museum there. The frame in this case is fashioned after the actual ædicula (literally "little edifice"), canopy, tabernacle, shrine, or, in secular language, cabinet, of the goddess in the cella of the temple of the "Great Goddess of the Ephesians;" as that was modelled after the Greek frontispice of the temple itself, with its pediment crowned with palmetted antifixes, and supported by pillars. In the sepulchral portrait of an Archigallus, or high priest, of Cybla, of the 3rd or 4th century, A.D., now in the Capitoline Museum, at Rome, the frame is a plain mouldings; from the high priest's neck hangs an amulet of the ædicula type already described; and the sculpture is further interesting from the sort of shallow niche in which the head and shoulders of the figure are countersunk taking the form of the Buddhistic niche, which, in my belief, first suggested to the Greek artists, enslaved by the Arabian conquerors of Syria, the characteristic Saracenic arch. In the small portable shrines for the Lares, of the 1st centuries B. C., found in hundreds throughout Asia Minor, and frequently in Greece, we have examples of admirable frames for memorial sculptures; the treatment of the plinth in these shrines especially satisfying the feeling for a strong support for the contained bust or statuette. The ædicula dedicated to Terra Mater, found in the Campo Verano, near Rome, and now in the Palazzo dei Conservatori, at Rome, is, in the artistic force of its severely simple construction the noblest example extant of this type of sacro-sanct statuary. The representation of the ædicula of the Tauric Artemis on a wall-painting at Herculaneum, shows it to have been an arched canopy of the simplest open construction, resembling a garden wire-work arch, surmounted by a sort of archaic "fleur-de-lis" or semi-"thunder bolt." It would seem to have suggested the decoration of Lord Beaconsfield's statue on last Primrose Day, when the graceful canopy of arched palm branches was somewhat unhappily surmounted by a feebly-modelled coronet of primroses. In short, the ædicula in its endless permutations affords fruitful inspirations, not only for picture frames, but also for statue frames, whether tabernacular or mural shrines, or more familiar niches. So also does the cippus, or tombstone-pot, the *stele*, both going back to the phallic pillar, of which the most interesting Roman example was the urban Lar, the Deus Rediculus, also called Tutanus, who had his temple near the Porta Capena) of the Imperial Roman period; as may be judged from the cippi of the 1st century A.D., of Marius, Petilius, and Pintæus, found at Bonn, and now in the Bonn Museum. In the case of the cippus, of Marius, in the corners left between the arch of the niche in which the deceased is represented on horseback, and the square head of the stone, are sculptured representations of the "dona militaria" (torques &c.) conferred on him in life. This is a most happy way of relegating the honorific insignia of great men, which happen to be artistically unassimilable in their portraits, to the decoration of the picture frames. The cippus, of the 1st century A. D., of another eques, found in Rhenish Hesse, now in the museum of Mayence, and that of Q. Sertorius, found at Verona, and now in the Museo Lapidario there, and of Q. Sosius, found at Adjesta, and now in the museum there are examples of the simple and effective setting of memorial sculptures. On a cippus in the museum at Avignon only the insignia of office—the faces and the curule chair—of the municipal magistrate commemorated are sculptured below his name. In a Romano-Gallic cippus in the Caen Museum, the tradesman commemorated is represented with a steelyard in his right hand, and the goods that is about weigh in his left. In this Romano-Gallic cippus in the Sens Museum a blacksmith is represented standing in a niche (modelled from the arched doorway of a Christian church) beside his anvil, with a hammer in his right hand, and his fire-tongs hanging to the left of him. Another Romano-Gallic cippus of the Christian period presents the bust of an innkeeper, in a niche (similarly arched to the last), pouring wine from a flagon in his left hand into a tumbler in his right. There are many such Romano-Gallic cippi, and all are invaluable, not only as graphic illustrations of the arts, and crafts, and trades, of the period, but, more especially in the present connection, of the principles which should determine the artistic treatment, of which the enframing is an integral part, of such subjects. There is a variety of the mural cipus, or it might equally well be said ædicula, called, I do not altogether understand why, armarium. This term is found first applied to a chest for arms, tools, tackle, &c., then to cases for books, cabinets, and cupboards of any kind, and to any room or place for holding tools, books, &c., and, finally, to the shrine-like cippi, or ædiculæ, containing family portraits, reproduced in wood, stone, or metal from the "imagines Majorum," or painted wax masks taken of the Roman nobility immediately after death. The practice of taking these post-mortem masks appears to have been almost universal in antiquity. It was followed by the Egyptians, Assyrians, Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Italians, and it accounts for the lifelike character of their sepulchral portraiture, and particularly for the vivid individuality of the busts and portrait statues of the distinguished Romans which have come down to our time. There is in the Lateran a so-called armarium of the Imperial Roman period, of a family member of the family of the Asterii. It was found with other funeral sculptures, all mural, of the family, on the Via Labicana, not far from Centocelle. The equipment, (*c*) (whence possibly the designation "armarium,") or framing of the bust, presents a simple pediment, supported by a pilaster on either side, and by a rounded pillar a little in front of the pilaster to the right of the bust. The pillar on the opposite side is absent, and appears to have been broken away. On either side, at different levels, here is a bracket between the pilaster and the pillar, intended for a lamp to be lighted in honor of the revered dead. The pediment, within its architectural mouldings, is trailed with flowers oh either side of the representation, apparently of a lighted lamp The pilasters are scrolled with hearts-ease, while the remaining pillar is delicately imbricated. The bust rests on a narrow broken ledge of marble, and thi "armarium" evidently wants its proper plinth; yet, as it stands, in the appropriateness, and the religious sentiment, of its elegant and charming design, it is a perfect example of what the enshrining frame of a family portrait should be. The provision of the brackets for lamps at once fascinates the beholder recalling the daily ceremonial commemorated in the hymn of Prudentius, "Ad incensum Lucernæ;" a beautiful and solemnising domestic rite which ought never to have been allowed to pass into disuse. But it is probably to the "consular diptychs," of the 4th and 5th centuries A.D., that we must look as the immediate precursors of the modern picture frame. The diptych and the triptych—"pictura in tabula"—had probably always existed; and Rich illustrates a triptych from a Pompeian mural painting, the exact location of which he does not give, as suspended, with a considerable forward slant, over a doorway. Under the Lower Empire, the custom prevailed with consuls and other magistrates on entering office presenting their friends and patrons as also the Christian bishops to whom they wished to be civil, with folding tablets of ivory, or wood having their names and their portraits, and their insignia of honour carved thereon. These were in fact their *cartes de visite*, and he (Sir George Birdwood) would fain see the fashion of them revived to the exclusion of the egregious photographic *cartes*. The edges of these consular diptychs are nearly always framed round, in low relief, with conventional decorations, identical in design with those of the frames of gilded "gesso," or of gilded and stamped paper, applied along the edges of the painted diptychs and triptychs and other wood panel "ikons," found at the present day among the Greeks, and Russians, and Copts, and Abyssinians. Labarte, in his Handbook of the Arts of the Middle Ages," in the chapter on "Painting and Calligraphy," at one time inseparable arts, gives three illustrations, which seem to me very suggestive of the gradual transformation of the panel "ikon," and diptych and triptych, edging, or "selvage," —if the word may be so used—into the modern picture frame. The originals of the illustrations are all in the National (formerly Imperial) Library, at Paris. The first from a miniature of the 15th century, represents a female statue painter, behind the statuette of the Virgin and Child a panel ikon of the Saviour's head, with a heavy, stamped, and obviously gilded, "selvage." The second, from a MS. also of the 15th century, representing a caligrapher at work, has at his feet a panel painting of the Crucifixion, the "selvage" of which is considerably raised above the surface of the paper. The inner edge of the "selvage" is obviously "bevelled" to the surface of the painting. The third, from another M.S. of the 15th century, represents a female artist at an easel, painting a picture of the Virgin and Child already fixed in a round moulded frame, with, apparently, the ring for hanging the frame fastened to its top. The parallelism as regards "motives" and the details illustrating them, between the above 15th century miniature, and the Pompeiian fresco of another female artist painting a Hermes, described by the speaker at the commencement of his remarks, was remarkable and profoundly interesting. "Plus ça change plus c'est la même chose." Even more remarkable is the proof of the continuity of artistic methods and appliances, afforded by a painting in a 5th century MS. of the Materia Medica of Dioscorides at Vienna, representing an artist copying a mandrake plant, held up before him by the goddess Euresis, on a quarto sheet of vellum, fastened to the drawing board resting on the easel by six "drawing-pins." The speaker said he thought that in these few references, which although be indefinitely extended, he had sufficiently traced the true pedigree of all the traditionary modern varieties of picture frames, and pointed out the direction in which to look for promptings for their improvement. The Italians of the Renaissance modelled their best picture frames from these ancient armaria, cippi, and ædiculæ, as is very clear from the actual examples, and the reproductions, of Italian renaissance frames in the South Kensington Museum; and it was only then that Sir Frederick Leighton and Sir Philip Burne-Jones were directly inspired by the later in designing their classical frames which, in Sir Frederick Leighton's hands, always harmonise perfectly, with the pictures they contain. If he might generalise from the instances cited, he strongly advised the revival of the use of wood, or metal, or composition, self-edged panels for trivial paintings; while for family portraits, and great imaginative pictures, he would like to see the fullest development given to the picture frame as a shrine; and of course to the enframing by moulding, inche, canopy, or other equipment, of statuary. But the great point was that the artist should have the first and last word in the framing of his work; it should be part of his covenant alike with the patron and the dealer in frames, who both require to be taught that frames have to be made for pictures, and not pictures for frames—not since sculpture and paintings rose above their restricted status as the handmaids of architecture, and became independent fine arts. The frame and its picture are communtually inseparable, as the wine cup from the red wine in it, and as the setting of a jewel from its priceless gems. In the words of Schiller, Truth is independent of its vehicle, but Beauty is made perfect alone by its environment, literally—"the vessel makes the content":—Bei dem Schonen allein macht das Gefass don Gehalt.

(*a*) Frame is rather an akward term to apply to a thing used merely to bind in, or enclose, any other thing, for in its primary sense it means the essential, and total (fabric, body, structure, or form (as apart from the "materia prima") of things—as in these quotations:—"this goodly *frame*, the Earth"; "And spangled heavens, a shining *frame*"; "And whatever stirs this mortal *frame*." But every one now knows what is meant by the word frame as used in its secondary sense, in connection with pictures, and it is of happy augury in this connection that its ultimate meaning, in its Anglo-Saxon form of *frame*, is "excellent," "surpassing." In fact, frame is allied to the Latin *primus*, "first," and the Sanskrit *param*, "most excellent."

(*b*) On the ceilings of the temple of Amen Ra, at Thebes, dating from the 14th century B.C., we repeatedly find representations of the vulture, the symbol of Maut, the consort of Amen, floating, on wide extended wings, in a clear, blue sky bounded on either side, and on top, by a border of darker blue studded with stars. But this three-sided border is probably a severely conventionalised form of Nuit, the goddess of the over-stretching Midnight Sky, and was evidently in no way intended as a true painted-in frame for those lacunaria table aux, although it affords a beautiful suggestion of one.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey. perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe. perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Cable Bonny-Kamerun interrupted.

Cable laid from Swakopmund at head of Walfish Bay to Mossamades and to Capetown.

Rates to Swakopmund two annas added to those for Capetown.

Communication at present with Swakopmund interrupted.

* Shanghai wires lines through Kiangsi province and coast line south of Amoy both interrupted.

Telegrams for Southern China, will suffer delay, unless marked via Cable from Shanghai.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 7th July, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	53	46
Karachi	5	3
Poona	305	244
Districts.		
Ahmednagar	5	3
Kaira	4	3
Broach	1	0
Surat	29	29
Thana	39	39
Nasik	110	81
Poona	26	17
Satara	172	135
Kolaba	1	0
Ratnagiri	2	2
Belgaum	301	209
Dharwar	74	43
Bijapur	11	12
Political Agencies.		
Kolhapur	208	183
Cutch	11	3
Rewa Kantha	6	4
Savantvadi	1	0
Savanur	2	2
Total	1483	1106
Week ending June 30th	922	632
Total to date	233,152	208,121

THE SIR JAMSETJEE MEMORIAL.

THE following is a list of subscriptions collected in China and paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy (3rd Baronet) Memorial Fund.

	Dols.	Rs. a. p.
Amount brought forward from the Fund last published		16,082 0 0
Subscriptions received from the residents of Hongkong as follows:—		
Mr Hormusji Nowroji Mody	25	
Messrs Nusarwanji Mody and Co	21	
" Cowasji Pallonji and Co	11	
" Framji Hormusji and Co	11	
" Tata and Co	11	
" Edulji Nowroji Mehta and Co	11	
" Rustomji Sorabji Unwala and Co	11	
Mr Pestonji Framji Talati	11	
Mr Ardeshir Hormusji Chenai	11	
Mr Rustomji Khurshedji Vania	11	
Mr Jamshedji Jamaspji Unwala	11	
Mr Dorabji Nowroji	11	
Mr Merwanji Byramji Paliswala	11	
Messrs Ebrahim and Co	5	
Mr Sorabji Byramji Bhabha	5	
Mr Hormusji Nasarwanji Cooper	5	
Mr Pestonji Edulji Khumbata	5	
Mr Furdoonji Khurshedji Bhesania	3	
Mr Tady Manekji D Lungda	3	
Mr Edulji Dorabji Kotwal	3	
Bande Khuda	2	
A Zoroastrian	2	
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Mr Pestonji Jamshedji Dalal	1	
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Mr Bomanji Pallonji Karanjia	11	
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Mr Rustomji Shavoxji Mogra	11	
Mr Burjorji Nowroji Fatakia	11	
Mr Merwanji Nowroji Gobhai	11	
Mr Khursheji Muncherji Bhesania	11	
Mr Bhicajibhai Framji Kavarana	11	
Mr Sorabji Rustomji Fatakia	7	
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Mr Jeejeebhoy Pestonji Vasa	2	
Mr Ardeshir Muncherji Dastar	2	
Mr Hormusji Khurshedji Dhabur	2	
Messrs Khurshedji Ookerji and Co	2	
Other small donations	10	
Total amount in dollars	317	503 3 4
Subscriptions received from the residents of Poona as follows:—		
Sardar Khan Bahadur Dorabji Pudumji	125	0 0
Mr Jacob Sassoon	75	0 0
Mr Merwanji Muncherji Bhesania	51	0 0
Mr Dhunjisaw Jamshedji Anklesaria	51	0 0
Khan Bahadur Jehangir Manekji Curse tji	30	0 0
Khan Sahib Dorabji Dadabhai Basti	25	0 0
Mr Pallonji Nasarwanji Frenchman	25	0 0
Mr Burjorji Bomanji Contractor	25	0 0
Messrs Cowasji and s

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

By a somewhat remarkable coincidence, the examinations which military men are obliged to undergo are simultaneously attacked in the columns of two of our foreign service contemporaries. The well-known French writer on military subjects, Colonel Robert, referring to the papers recently set at St. Maixent and at the artillery and engineer school, observes that the marshals of the empire would have shaken in their shoes if confronted by the necessity of constructing an isosceles triangle given the base and mean. The colonel candidly confesses that, although himself an ex-professor of the Ecole Superieure de Guerre, he would be quite incapable of solving the above-mentioned problems, having dismissed mathematics from his mind once his examinations at St. Cyr were passed, and having never had the slightest occasion ever since to renew his acquaintance with them. Without any circumlocution, the veteran officer asserts that the easily acquired pseudo-science which is forced upon military candidates favours the "*fruits secs*" of the military examinations, to the detriment of young men whose studies have been less complete, but who love their profession and have plenty of energy and dash, but could not ferret out tan 2x. "Require your candidates," says the colonel, "to be good drills, good horsemen, to be fond of their profession and everything belonging to it, to be first-class fighters ;to be, in fact, the men of whom Bugeaud said : 'Ce sont toujours les memes qui se font tuer.'"

At the invitation of Messrs. Yarrow, of Poplar, a party of ladies and gentlemen made a trip the other day on the Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer Akebono. Among others on board were Lord Charles Beresford, Sir E. J. Reed, Sir William White, Chief Constructor of the Navy; Captain Cooper, German Naval Attache ; and several Japanese naval officers. The Akebono is claimed by the builders to be a "record" destroyer in point of speed. Her trials yielded on the measured mile 31-159 knots, and the speed during a three hours' test was found to turn 31 knots. This puts the Akebono at the head of her class. She is one knot ahead of the fastest destoyer in the British navy. She is painted white, has four funnels, is 220 feet in length, 20 feet 6 inches beam, and will carry an armament of one 12-pounder and five 6-pounder quick-firing guns, besides two 18-inch swivel torpedo tubes. Her trip on Saturday extended to the Nore upon a progressive speed of 17, 27, and 30 knots.

The relative sickness and mortality in the German and French armies is brought out by its being recorded that Germany loses by sickness and death only half as many soldiers a year as France does. In 1897 that number was in Germany 21,017, while in France it was 41,310. The cause of this difference is attributed to the number of liabilities to military service being much greater in Germany than in France, as the population of the former country is greater than of the latter. Further, in Germany, owing to the foregoing fact, a great many men who are defective in health and strength and not up to a high standard, can be rejected on such grounds, while in France, owing to their being compelled to accept an inferior class of men into the ranks, the sickness and mortality in men of weak physique must necessarily be larger in proportion.

On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his becoming an officer in the Army, Count Paul Shouvaloff, A.D.C., General to the Emperor of Russia, has received an Imperial rescript, in which His Majesty says: "My never-to-be-forgotten father, who highly esteemed your fine talent, appointed you Ambassador to the German Emperor. In this eminent position you earned universal sympathy, and largely helped to strengthen the friendship with the neighbouring Powers, a friendship founded on mutual confidence."

The new "Annuaire" of the French Army shows that there are now upon the active, reserve, and retired lists 266 generals of division and 503 brigadiers. Three generals of division (D'Exea, Billot, and Saussier) are retained on the active list though their age is more than seventy. The active list has 110 generals of division whose age is less than sixty-five, General Negrier being the senior, and 214 brigadiers not older than sixty-two, the senior being General Bonnet. In the reserve the numbers of divisional and brigadier-generals are respectively 109 and 172, and on the retired list forty-four and 118.

The German battleship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, lately launched, is 383ft. in length, with beam of 66ft., and a mean draught of 26ft. The displacement will be 11,081 tons. The armament consists of four 10in. guns in revolving turrets, twelve 6in. quick-firing guns in armoured casemates, six 6in. quick-firing guns in revolving turrets, twelve 3·4in. quick-firing guns, twelve 1·34in., and twelve machine guns. The torpedo armament is to consist of one 21in. submerged bow tube, four 18in. submerged broadside tubes, and one 18in. above-water stern tube. The vessel has three triple-expansion engines in watertight compartments, capable of developing 13,000 horse-power, and calculated to produce a speed of eighteen knots. The normal coal—carrying capacity is 650 tons, which can, however, if necessary, be increased to 1,000 tons. The protection consists of an armour belt 6ft. 8in. in width, with a thickness of from 6in. to 12in. along the forward four-fifths of the vessel. The stern section is, for the sake of lightness, only protected by a 3in. curved armour deck. Elsewhere the armour deck is only 2½in. thick, and rests on the upper edge of the armour belt. The two turrets for the 10in. guns have 10in. armour plating, and the turrets and casemates for the 6in. guns have 6in. armour. The conning tower has a shield with a thickness of from 4in. to 10in. The crew will number 655 men, exclusive of the staff.

Another explosion has lately occurred near Toulon. At the School of Pyrotechnics, situated between the Lagoubran magazine, which exploded last March, and the town of La Seyne, a shell, which was being handled in the course of certain trials, exploded, killing an artificer on the sport, seriously wounding another in the head, and wounding more slightly nine other persons.

M. V. Guilloux reviews the new edition of the "Naval Annual" in terms of high commendation in the Yacht. Nearly everything pleases him in the volume, but he notices one fact. Hitherto he has detected a "parti pris de pessimisme," a tendency to depreciate our naval strength and magnify the fleets of France and Russia. Old French ships and wooden cruisers figured in our lists as if they were really fighting vessels, and the invariable conclusion was that fresh sacrifices were necessary. Now the tale is changed. The numerical superiority of the British fleet and its homogeneity are exalted. Never since the great wars of the beginning of the century has England possessed such preponderating force afloat. Is this but an expression of legitimate pride in the work accomplished, or does it mark the end of a period of feverish activity in naval construction? asks M. Guilloux. In any case he thinks our present confidence is as little justified as was our late depreciation. In his view we are far from possessing the superiority that gave us the victories of Nelson, because the condition of war have changed. Blockade he believes to be impossible, and steamships are not autonomous. Again, while in case of war, France would risk only a few colonies of no great importance, England would find her commercial and industrial supremacy endangered. And then we take no account of submarine boats. True, they are at present but a thorn or pin-prick in the hide of the British lion, but M. Guilloux hopes that this pin will yet become a stout spear for our undoing.

We lately referred to the change intended to be made in the uniform of American naval officers. The proposal caused general disapproval, and has since been abandoned. When it was announced that a different dress was to be substituted for the blue and white blouse a general howl of indignation spread throughout the Navy, and protests were sent to the department in such numbers that it soon became plain that three fourths at least of the officers were opposed to any modification or change whatever. Communications were sent from practically all the naval stations, and the department has learned that the present uniforms are not only acceptable and approved by the Navy, but that any movement toward undesirable changes will meet with vigorous opposition.

The "Esercito Italiano" states that the gross recruit contingent of the Italian Army for 1899 is 19,417; this includes 8,000 recruits left over from previous years. Allowing for deaths, sickness, and other reasons for non-service, and adding at the same time 8,000 volunteers serving before their time, the net recruit contingent is estimated at 106000, consisting of 91,000 infantry, and 15,000 cavalry.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864

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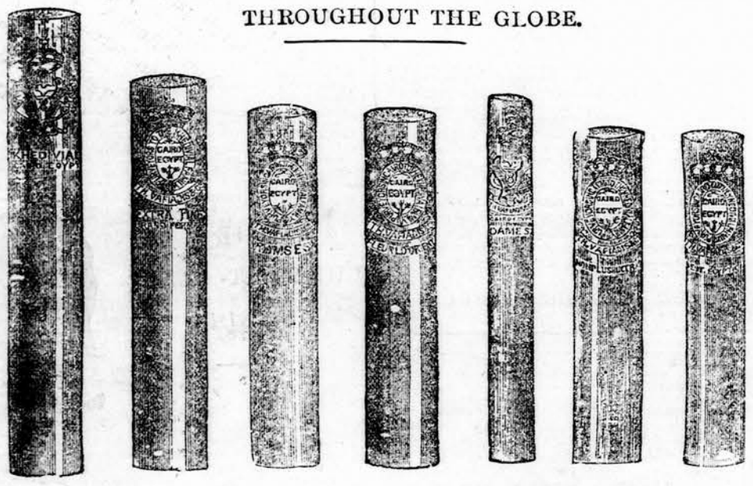

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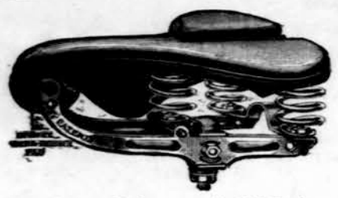

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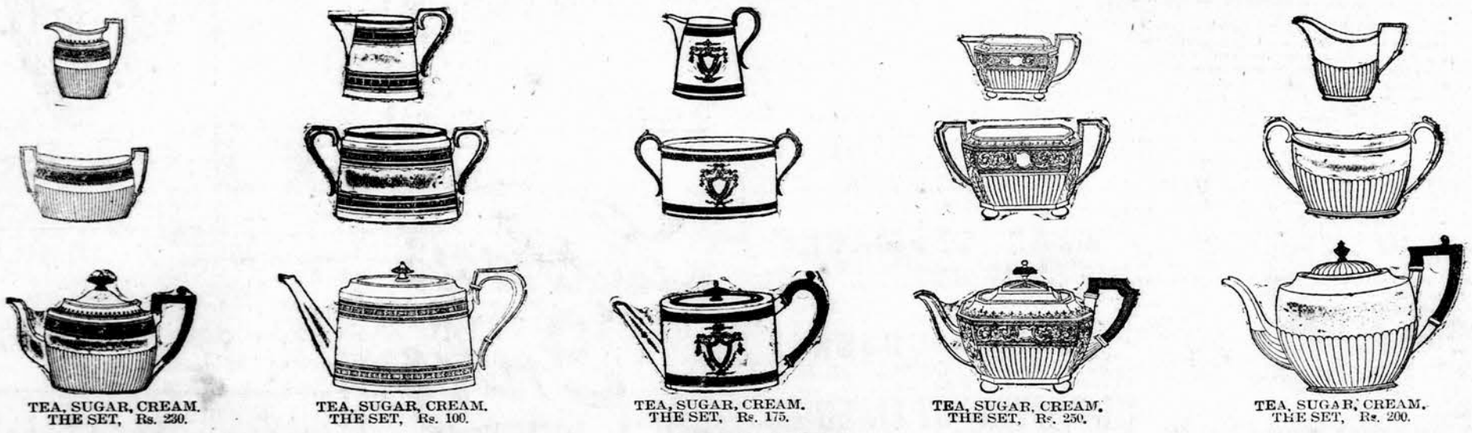

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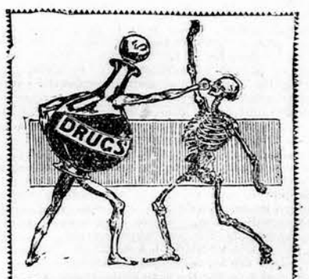

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